FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 026 *6 February 1[illegible]*

ALBANIA

TU Council Issues Labor Guidelines for 1979 B 1
ATA: U.S., Soviet Arms Expenditures Belie Geneva Talks B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Toasts Gierek, Jaroszewicz at 31 Jan Dinner C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Feb]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Accuses Deng of 'Slander' C 2
Sofia Dailies Comment on Anti-Soviet Nature of Deng Visit C 2
[TRUD, NARODNA MLADEZH, OTECHESTVEN FRONT, KOOPERATIVNO SELO]
Army Daily Analyzes Carter's State of the Union Message C 3
[Neykova in NARODNA ARMIYA 30 Jan]
TU Agreement With Afghanistan Signed, Communique Issued C 4
BTA Interviews Afghan TU Leader at End of 12-Day Visit C 4
Cuban Culture Days Begin 5 Feb in Sofia C 5
Last Installment of Dragoycheva Memoirs on Macedonian Issue C 6
[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 26 Jan]
Briefs: Education Cooperation With USSR; New Ambassador to Morocco; Syrian Ambassador Ends Mission; Journalistic Cooperation With Poland; Writer's Agreement With GDR; Delegation to Cuba; Ignatov Returns From Damascus; Stoychev in Varna C 19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter Statements on Peace Conflict With Deng's 'Threats' D 1
Chnoupek Receives Soviet Ambassador Matskevich D 1
Premier Lubomir Strougal Arrives in Libya D 1
Foreign Trade Minister Barcak Ends Kenya Visit D 1
State Talks With Vatican To Be Resumed D 2
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 3-4 Feb]
Further Reportage on Joint Soviet Army Maneuvers D 2
Prepare for Exercises [(Fuk)] D 2
Soldiers Aid Coal Mining [(Fuk), (Tak)] D 3
Exercises Fulfill Tasks [(Fuk)] D 3
Attack Launched in Exercises [(Fuk)] D 4
Restrictions on Use of Electricity Modified 1 Feb D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Feb]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. Majority Opinion Contradicts Deng's Views E 1
Honecker Congratulates PLO's 'Arafat on Reelection E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Jan]
Further Reportage on WPC Meeting in Berlin E 2
Axen Attends Session E 2
Arms Race, Palestine, Kampuchea Discussed E 3
Appeal on Ending Arms Race E 4
Mueckenberger Stresses Solidarity With USSR E 6
Neumann Receives UN Anti-Apartheid Committee Chairman E 6

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Comments on Deng Xiaoping's Visit to U.S. F 1
'Three Goals' of Deng's U.S. Visit Examined F 2
Deputy Premier Szeker's Arrival in Moscow Reported F 3
Party Workers' Delegation Ends Visit to USSR F 3
Communique on MSZMP Delegation's Brazzaville Visit F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 30 Jan]
MTI: Ros Samay Discusses Cambodia's Future F 4
Gyori Speaks at Funeral of Andor Berei F 5
1979 Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Targets Reported F 5

POLAND

Soviet Minister of Railways Holds Talks in Warsaw G 1
Meets With Jaroszewicz G 1
Discusses New Line G 1
Statement by U.S. Movement in Support of SALT Reported G 1
Briefs: Togo Ambassador G 1

ROMANIA

Text of Ceausescu Speech to RCP CC 1 Feb Plenum Published H 1
[SCINTEIA 3 Feb]
Soviet-Romanian Communique Issued on Andrei Visit [cross-reference] H 12
Prime Minister Manescu Receives New PRC Ambassador H 12
Receives Egyptian Ambassador H 12
Joint Soviet Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bucharest H 13
British Joint Commission Ends Session in London H 13
1978 Steel Production, 1979 Planned Output Reported H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

More on Tito's Visit to Kuwait, Iraq I 1
Mikulic Meets With Yugoslav Businessmen I 1
Tito Thanks Kuwaiti Amir I 1
Comment on Iraqi Talks, Cooperation I 1
President Tito To Visit Syria 8-11 Feb I 3
Kovacevic Makes Statement on Visit to Beijing I 3
Milos Minic Receives Ambassador Eagleburger for Talks I 3
Dolanc Discusses Economic Problems at Regional Meeting I 4
[VJESNIK 27 Jan]
FRG Acquittal of Anti-Yugoslav 'Terrorists' Scored I 5
Bilandzic Brothers Acquitted I 5
Objection to Trial Proceedings I 6
Kicovic Comments I 6
BORBA Begins Series of Articles on Emigre Terrorists [31 Jan] I 7
Trial of Persons Accused of Planting Bomb Resumes in Zagreb I 8
[VJESNIK 30 Jan]
Serbian Delegation's Activities in Pittsburgh Reported I 8
[POLITIKA 28 Jan]
Nuclear Power Planning Community Set Up in Zagreb I 9
VECERNJI LIST Interviews Jovo Ugrcic on Collective Work I 9

TU COUNCIL ISSUES LABOR GUIDELINES FOR 1979

LD051825 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

["Albanian Working People Are Raising Ever Higher the Banners of Socialist Emulation"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 Feb, ATA--The Albanian press published the orientations of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions on the socialist emulation drive for the year 1979, the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Socialist Albania, the orientations say among other things, ushered in the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation, proudly and chin up and chest out for the road it has traversed and the great victories attained in all the fields.

With the party of the van, with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the mind and heart, relying on our own forces, the Albanian people are always marching forward and are breaking through the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockades.

Implementing the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party, the working class and the entire working people of our country, in steel-like unity round the party, have worked and fought to realise the tasks, overcoming the numerous difficulties created by the hostile, anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese revisionists against our country. New projects such as the Light of the Party hydropower station, the Steel of the Party metallurgical combine, the Enver Hoxha automobile and tractor complex, the deep oil processing plant in Ballsh, etc., were inaugurated.

Further on the orientations of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions say that the working people have begun the fourth year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan with a high feeling of responsibility to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks of the plan.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's speeches at the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and before the electors, the successful conclusion of new elections to the People's Assembly and the proceedings of the 6th plenum of the C.C. of the party, have raised still higher the revolutionary and militant spirit of our people. The initiatives of the working people are being further deepened. The movement to deserve the title "Shock Worker of the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland" has burst out in many working collectives. Everywhere is being raised the drive at work to successfully fulfil all the tasks of 1979.

After fervently congratulating the working people for this drive and mobilisation, the Central Council of the ATU calls on the working class, cooperativist peasantry and the entire people's intelligentsia to launch everywhere an emulation under the slogan: "Under the Leadership of the Party, Relying on Our Own Forces, Let's Look Forward to the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland with the Fulfilment and Overfulfilment of All the Tasks of the Plan."

After stressing where should the working people concentrate their attention on during this year, the Central Council of the ATU calls on them to implement the tasks set by the 8th plenum of the C.C. of the party, to turn the year 1979, which is the year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, into a year of new, still greater victories, to build socialism and to steel the defence of the homeland.

ATA: U.S., SOVIET ARMS EXPENDITURES BELIE GENEVA TALKS

LD051002 Tirana ATA in English 0918 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 4 Feb, ATA--The commencement of the proceedings of the so-called Disarmament Committee in Geneva is being accompanied by a great propaganda fuss on the part of the imperialist superpowers and their lackeys to cover up their real warmongering aims. The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists want to create the impression that they are inspired and proceed from good aims, from their "good will" and "concern" about international peace and security. Now, the Chinese social imperialists who, in order to realize their plan of transforming China into a superpower, want to pass themselves off as if they too are fighting for peace and disarmament, are joining this game; but, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution", "the beautiful words poured out about disarmament at the UNO and the various international conferences organized by the imperialists are demagogy. They have created and are guarding their monopoly of strategic weapons and are trafficking in arms on a large scale, not to guarantee the peace and security of nations, but to draw superprofits and to suppress the revolution and the peoples, to unleash aggressive wars".

This is fully confirmed by the reality, by the unrestrained arming of the superpowers. Though 17 years have gone by since 1962 when Disarmament Committee commenced its proceedings and so far it counts in its balance-sheet hundreds of meetings, plus the Vienna, SALT and other talks manipulated by the USA and the Soviet Union, these talks had not and could not have anything in common with the efforts for disarmament. All the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists have been concentrated in the attainment as much as possible of the preservation and consolidation of their monopoly and superiority not only in the nuclear weapons, but also on all the kinds of weapons, the keeping of their military bases and installations of weapons wherever they have deployed them. Suffice it to look on the investments the USA and the Soviet Union make about their arming in order to understand the falsity of their noise on disarmament; each year, they spend 408 billion dollars for armaments, of which about 270 billion are direct budgetary expenditure for armaments made jointly by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists. The USA has allocated large sums for the development of nuclear weapons, including Cruise missiles, the new Trident submarine, the new heavy tank XMI, the study of MX missile production, etc. The same is being done by the Soviet social imperialists, who, besides the Backfire aircraft, have fixed a sum of 30 billion dollars for the production of new missiles.

Such an unbridled arming is an expression of their imperialist efforts and ambitions to occupy and redivide the world, to suppress the revolution, to enslave the people. Thus, the U.S. imperialists increased and continue to increase to the detriment of the other rival imperialist powers, to suppress the revolution, by assisting with armaments the puppet governments in their service. The intensification of the military occupation of Eastern Europe by the Soviet social imperialists, the attempts to "reconstruct" the railways of the vassal countries, to expand their zones of influence in the other countries, to interfere just like in Angola, in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere in rivalry with U.S. imperialism, are not fortuitous. The Chinese social imperialists are doing the same thing. In their road to become a superpower they are striving to augment the military potential, through credits and investments by the USA and the other big capitalist countries, inciting their warmongering hysteria.

ZHIVKOV TOASTS GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ AT 31 JAN DINNER

AU0051442 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 79 o 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 31 January official dinner in Sofia in honor of Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, premier of the People's Republic of Poland]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gierek, esteemed Comrade Jaroszewicz, dear Polish comrades and friends, comrades, allow me please to welcome our Polish guests once again. It is not necessary to repeat how happy we are that the Polish party-state delegation is led by Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. Every Bulgarian communist and every Bulgarian citizen has deep respect for Comrade Gierek--the tested leader of the Polish communists and entire Polish people, tireless constructor of socialism on Polish soil, and a consistent fighter for peace and the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

Our talks with you, dear Comrade Gierek, you, Comrade Jaroszewicz, and you, Polish comrades, have always left a deep mark in our mutual relations. We especially remember our meetings during the Bulgarian party-state delegations's visit to Poland 5 years ago, during the PZPR 7th and BCP 11th congresses, as well as our meeting in the Crimea last year.

These are fruitful meetings with you and your collaborators, which have always opened the road to the hearts of the Polish communists and working people.

There is no Bulgarian who does not respect the memory of the 6 million victims of the struggle against the Hitlerite barbarians. Their immortal spirit is incorporated in the founations of new Poland, constructed with so much inspiration, talent and selflessness by the heroic Polish people.

Dear Polish guests, comrades, we have always striven to reciprocate with the same hospitality and cordiality we were shown in Poland. I am sure that during your visits to Bulgaria you were convinced--as you will be now--of how deep the feelings are which the Bulgarian people cherish towards the Polish people.

The Bulgarian-Polish friendship is a reality which has stood the test of history and which is deeply embedded in the two peoples' consciousness. Nobody can divide us because there is nothing that can separate us. From both the tragic and bright pages of its past as well as from the working days of socialist construction the Bulgarian people has learned to correctly evaluate the real value of loyal friendship, ideological fraternity, peaceful creativity and selfless cooperation.

Last year we marked the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Bulgarian-Polish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Those were three constructive decades, the last one being the most productive. Bulgarian-Polish cooperation is developing and it encompasses all areas of the material and spiritual life as well as the areas of socialist economic integration. The process of coming together between our peoples is also developing. This is the direction of our common efforts with the Polish comrades, and this is the goal of the Polish party-state delegation's visit.

We will have another opportunity to report in detail about the meetings and talks with the Polish delegation. But we can already declare with a great sense of satisfaction that the talks are taking place in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality, and of friendly and businesslike frankness, with full understanding and identity of views on all questions discussed.

The fruitful beginning of the Polish guests' visit strengthens our conviction that the present meeting will also be another deep furrow in our comnon field. It is impossible that such a friendship will not constantly bear new and even richer fruit, This is so because our friendship is founded upon our unity of thought, and our mutual striving to strengthen the unity of action and dynamic cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples on the steady foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is so because our friendship is a component part of our friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, because we serve the interest of the international communist and workers movement, and because we are inspired by the highest ideals of our time--the ideas of socialism and peace!

Esteemed guests, comrades, I propose to toast all this! I propose a toast to the fraternal Polish people, the PZPR and its Central Committee led by Edward Gierek, its first secretary and our most esteemed comrade and friend! I propose a toast to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and its chairman, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz! I propose a toast to all the Polish comrades attending the dinner! To your health comrades!

Cheers!

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ACCUSES DENG OF 'SLANDER'

AU051003 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 5 Feb, BTA--Summarizing the results of Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit to the USA, the Washington correspondent of the same daily [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] points out that the nine days spent by the Chinese delegation in the United States of America "were subjected to the sole political purpose--slanders concerning the Soviet Union and the socialist community, undermining the people's peace and security, and arousing doubts over the use of the process of detente".

SOFIA DAILIES COMMENT ON ANTI-SOVIET NATURE OF DENG VISIT

AU060905 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 6 Feb 79 AU

["USA-China: Getting Closer on Anti-Soviet Basis"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Feb, BTA--In connection with Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit to the USA the papers comment on the closer contact policy between the two countries on an anti-Soviet basis. "Considering the well-known strategical interests of the present Chinese leadership, one cannot but accept the version that Deng Xiaoping must have received a solid concession in Washington paid for by his anti-Soviet stance", stresses the TRUD newspaper. "The history has already proved, however, how prospectless and dangerous is to base interstate relations on such grounds".

Mr Konstantin Filipov dwells in NARODNA MLADEZH on the international aspect of the outcome of the visit paid by the top Beijing [Peking] emissary. The author stresses that in all statements made by Deng Xiaoping in the USA the emphasis has been laid on the necessity of forming a united front against world socialism and first of all, against the Soviet Union.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT notes that Deng Xiaoping revealed in an off-hand manner Beijing's intentions to dress the common Chinese anti-Sovietism into the robes of an advisable policy which is to underlie long-term international agreements and strategical cooperation.

In KOOPERATIVNO SELO Mr Ivan Zakhariev underlines that the instigation speeches of the U.S. official guest have worried with good reason the progressive U.S. public. "Mr Deng Xiaoping tried to instruct the U.S. Government in policy-making and attempted to obstruct the signing of a new SALT agreement between the USA and the USSR", the paper concludes.

ARMY DAILY ANALYZES CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

AU011539 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Maria Neykova article: "A Third 'Beginning'"]

[Text] On 23 January 1979 President Carter addressed the two chambers of the U.S. Congress with his traditional State of the Union Message.

The state of the Union, namely, of the United States of America, will not undergo any changes from a political, military, economic or intellectual point of view in the third year of the administration of a representative of the Democratic Party. As a matter of fact, there are people like the well-known historian Arthur Schlesinger who insist that Carter actually is a Republican "in the disguise" of a Democrat. Certain opinions and expressions of the President, especially as regards the economic policy of the government, actually support such opinions.

In the sector of foreign policy the President devoted considerable attention to the problems of relations between the United States and the USSR, dwelling on the SALT negotiations between the two countries in the first place. The President stressed that a new agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic armaments would serve the cause of peace; at the same time, however, Carter announced his firm resolve not to sign such an agreement if the prevailing military power of the United States were not to be preserved.

Imposing conditions, especially conditions likely to be aimed at achieving one-sided advantages, is nothing new for U.S. foreign policy. As clearly appears from the presidential State of the Union Message, this method will be continued. The method is dictated by the power and influence of the military-industrial complex and of the extreme rightwing groups. Carter's statement that he would not sign the SALT agreement unless "our forces of restraint remain extremely powerful" represents tribute paid to the above-mentioned circles.

It clearly appears from the message that in the sphere of foreign policy the United States will continue to rely upon military power. The draft budget submitted for 1980, according to which military expenditures are expected to reach a new, record figure--namely, a total of $138.2 billion--speaks more eloquently than any statement whatsoever.

Very recently, on his return from Iran, J. Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general, declared at a press conference that the support that his country is rendering to dictatorial regimes throughout the world is "disgraceful." President Carter, in turn, asserted in his State of the Union Message that, as regards Iran, Nicaragua, Rhodesia and Namibia, the United States will "seek peaceful settlements of dangerous conflicts." He once more confirmed the firm commitment of the United States to protect Israel. As to its relations with the PRC, the President stressed that the United States is entering "a promising stage...."

In the sphere of domestic policy President Carter defended his draft budget amounting to $531.6 billion for the 1980 fiscal year as a necessary measure for reducing inflation. In this respect, however, there are no prospects for a different "beginning." [paragraph continues]

The unemployment rate will increase from 5.9 percent at the end of 1978 to 6.2 percent; the annual economic rate of increase will diminish from 4 percent to 2.25 percent; the inflation rate will reach 7 percent. The President admitted that "a persistent inflation exists in the United States that has been disturbing our country for several decades [as published] and is causing it unbelievable harm." Carter further added as follows: "Inflation is a heavy burden for all Americans, but for the poor, sick and old people it is a disaster."

As early as in his inaugural speech on 2 January 1977, J. Carter stated as follows: "I would like to instill the old ideals with new faith," and he appealed to his compatriots: "Let us create together a new national spirit of unity and mutual trust." In this year's State of the Union Message the President appealed for the construction of a "new foundation" and called for the "insuring of peace and the peoples' prosperity." This is nothing but a new, verbal wrap for an old and unchanging policy of subtle, economic, political and intellectual robbery of foreign countries and full enslavement of one's own people, a policy characteristic of the conditions existing under imperialism.

TU AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU051958 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Feb, BTA--Signing the joint communique and the cooperation plan for 1979-1980 today, Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Mr Mohammad Shafak, chairman of the Central Bureau of the Afghan Trade Unions, put a start to the future cooperation between the two organizations.

In the communique the two sides expressed solidarity with the people of Vietnam, who firmly defend their territorial integrity, freedom and independence; they greeted the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces and the proclaiming of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The two delegations expressed respect for the sovereignty and independence of Iran. They renounced any interference of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of that country, aimed against the interests of the Iranian people and the peace in that part of the world.

The Afghan TU delegation, who paid a 12-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria. The guests were made familiar in detail with the activities and structure of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and visited a number of industrial enterprises.

The plan on development of contacts and cooperation features exchange of experience in all spheres of work of the trade unions, establishment of contacts between branch TU organizations and enterprises of the two countries, and training of TU working cadres of Afghanistan in Bulgaria. The two TU centres will coordinate their work when participating in international TU events. Working groups and leaders will be exchanged. In 1980 an official delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions will visit Afghanistan.

BTA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN TU LEADER AT END OF 12-DAY VISIT

AU060913 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 6 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 6 Feb, BTA--Mr Mohammad Shafak, chairman of the Central Bureau of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan, was interviewed by a BTA reporter on his departure. The Afghan TU leader spent 12 days in Bulgaria, in the head of a delegation of Afghan TU workers, at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Telling of his impressions of the visit Mr Shafak mentioned the great use he and his colleagues had from having become familiar with the structure and the organization of the work of the Bulgarian trade unions. "We were greatly impressed by the Bulgarian workers' active participation in the production process, as well as by their unity. The exceptional warmth with which we have been welcomed throughout the country and the openly good feelings for the people of Afghanistan were, to us, an expression of the international spirit of the Bulgarian working people", said the Afghan TU leader. He expressed hope that the Bulgarian and the Afghan trade unions will establish close contacts in the future, which will be of decisive importande for the strengthening of the TU organizations in Afghanistan.

Mr Shafak dwelled on the internal developments in Afghanistan after the revolution. He emphasized the importance of the last three decrees of the revolutionary rule, which abolish the remnants of feudalism, give equal rights to women and proclaim agrarian reform. Mr Shafak laid special emphasis on this reform, which is already in force in 10 districts of Afghanistan. He pointed out the equalization of the political rights of all the Afghan working people as an important moment in the political life of that country. "Now everybody can take part in the management of the state through the newly-created organizations--the trade unions, the youth union, the women's organization and the committees for defence of the revolution", said Mr Shafak.

The Afghan TU workers also spoke of the recently adopted five-year development plan by the Revolutionary Council of the Republic. "It features some basic tasks to be solved during these years: liquidation of unemployment, giving land to peasants and housing for all families," Mr Shafak continued. "The trade unions will play an important role in the implementation of this plan. In the forthcoming process of industrialization they will have to organize and unite the working class". Mr Shafak underlined that Afghanistan stands for friendly goodneighbourly relations with the surrounding countries, and first of all with the Soviet Union.

CUBAN CULTURE DAYS BEGIN 5 FEB IN SOFIA

AU051952 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 5 Feb, BTA--The days of Cuban culture were solemnly opened tonight. They are organized within the framework of bilateral cultural cooperation and are dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Cuban revolution. An official Cuban delegation is visiting here in this connection, led by Mr Rolando Rodriguez Garcia, deputy-minister of culture. Cuban cultural, literary and art luminaries have arrived with the delegation.

During the days of Cuban culture, which will continue till February 12, world-famous Cuban companies like the Cuban national ballet under Alicia Alonso, the modern music orchestra, the Los Papines quartet of percussion instruments, the folk song ensemble and the Studio theatre will guest-tour in the Bulgarian capital and in the country. Among the individual performers mention deserve conductor Gonzalo Romeu, who will conduct a concert of the Sofia philharmonic orchestra. Many Bulgarian artists will present works by Cuban authors. The days also feature art exhibitions and Cuban films. The days of Cuban culture, which are being held for the second time in Bulgaria, comprise over 200 events.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 5 February adds that "the opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Tano Tsolov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Georgi Yordanov; Lyudmila Zhivkova; Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department head; Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense"].

LAST INSTALLMENT OF DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS ON MACEDONIAN ISSUE

AU301452 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Jan 79 pp 9, 10 AU

[BCP Central Committee Politburo member "Tsola Dragoycheva: 'On Classminded and Internationalist Positions'--excerpt from the third volume entitled 'Victory' of Tsola Dragoycheva's three-volume memoirs entitled 'The Call of Duty'"]

[Excerpts] Relations between the leaderships of the two communist parties continued throughout the autumn of 1941 as well. Important letters were exchanged. I was briefed on them by Traycho Kostov when I returned to Sofia in December 1941 after my escape (from the Sveti Nikola women's concentration camp where I was detained for several months).

The first letter was written on 6 September 1941 by the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee (signed by J. B. Tito) and was addressed to our Central Committee. It was devoted to the question of party-political leadership in Vardar Macedonia in connection with Metodi Shatarov's--Sharlo's alleged "counterrevolutionary and antiparty activities."

These accusations represented the essence of the second part of this letter. Poorly informed about the existing situation in our country, the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee insisted that we should IMMEDIATELY ROUSE THE PEOPLE TO AN ARMED UPRISING. They based themselves on the appeal and directives of the Comintern Executive Committee, addressed to all European communist parties after the Hitlerite invasion of the Soviet country.

As we will see a little later from the contents of our reply, neither then nor later did the Yugoslav Communist Party demonstrate any willingness to calmly and thoroughly analyze the character of the existing political situation in Bulgaria (and in the Macedonian area in particular). The Yugoslav Party Central Committee did not show enough good will to take into consideration the conditions actually existing in our country and to correctly evaluate the policy declared by the Bulgarian Workers Party, aimed at an uncompromising, armed antifascist struggle. The policy line, which was in full accordance with the Comintern's directives and appeals, at the same time stemmed from the well understood, patriotic and international duties of the Bulgarian communists.

This steady striving, accompanied by good will and sincere respect, was also expressed in our central committee's letter in reply to the Yugoslav Communist Party leadership in October 1941. I will quote the most essential passages of this letter later so that the reader may form his own opinion. This letter completely refutes the utterly groundless (in fact slanderous) accusations against our party; at the same time the attentive reader will note that our Central Committee expresses its disagreement with the Yugoslav Communist Party's attempts (although still veiled) to revise the joint concept on the Macedonian question agreed upon among the Balkan revolutionary movements and to prepare the ground for a one-sided, nationalist solution of this question.

Right at the beginning of its letter our Central Committee categorically rejected the accusations that the Bulgarian Workers Party had "arbitrarily assumed the prerogatives of the Yugoslav Communist Party" so it could assume leadership over the Macedonian party organization. After this, our letter confirmed once again our approval of and agreement with the Comintern decision on this question.

The letter of the Bulgarian Workers Party Central Committee further expresses the sincere admiration with which the Bulgarian communists were following the heroic struggle waged by the peoples of Yugoslavia against the Hitler occupiers.

The letter reads as follows: "We consider the line which you have adopted and are following, in accordance with the Communist International, as correct."

In this part of the letter, however, the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee's attention is called to its erroneous assessment of the political situation in both countries.

"AMONG OTHER THINGS, IT IS OUR OPINION THAT IT WOULD BE INCORRECT TO EQUATE THE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE SITUATION EXISTING IN BULGARIA AS YOU DO IN YOUR LETTER. "WE EVEN DOUBT THAT IT WOULD BE CORRECT TO EQUATE THE SITUATION THAT EXISTS IN SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND BOSNIA WITH THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA."

This is how our Central Committee explained these evaluations:

"AS REGARDS THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA, WE STILL THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT IN THIS CASE WE CANNOT EQUATE THE SITUATION WITH THAT EXISTING IN SERBIA, OR EVEN IN CROATIA. WE SHOULD NOT FORGET THAT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF YUGOSLAVIA THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE WERE THE MOST HEAVILY OPPRESSED BY THE GREAT SERBIAN CHAUVINISTS AND THE PEOPLE MOST DEPRIVED OF RIGHTS, AND THIS HAS LEFT PARTICULAR MARKS ON THE MENTALITY OF THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE. THEY STILL FEEL A CERTAIN HATRED AGAINST FORMER YUGOSLAVIA."

"ALONG WITH THIS, IT IS OUR OPINION THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR YOU TO PREPARE THE GROUND FOR THE WORK OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY AMONG THE MACEDONIAN POPULATION AND TO WIN THEIR TRUST IN THE YUGOSLAV PARTY'S HITHERTO CONDUCTED POLICY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY SHOULD UNEQUIVOCALLY AND FRANKLY DENOUNCE THE NATIONALISTIC AND OPPRESSIVE POLICY FORMERLY CONDUCTED BY THE GREAT SERBIAN CHAUVINISTS AS REGARDS THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE, AS WELL AS THE INCORRECT SETTLEMENT OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN MACEDONIA, AND IT SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE'S RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION. ALONG WITH THIS BASIC POINT, AS OUR OWN EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN US, IT WOULD PERHAPS BE EXPEDIENT TO GRANT AUTONOMOUS RIGHTS TO THE MACEDONIAN PARTY ORGANIZATION (YOU PRESERVING THE GENERAL POLITICAL CONTROL OVER IT), AN ORGANIZATION, STRESSING THAT IT IS WORKING IN THE CLOSEST CONTACT AND IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH BOTH THE FRATERNAL YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE BULGARIAN WORKERS PARTY."

Such was the essence of our reply and our reader must have formed his own opinion about the situation. As it appears from the text, our Central Committee was fully justified in thinking that its declared policy of armed struggle was the only correct path in the existing objective situation in our country. Accordingly, our Central Committee resolutely rejected as improper and unjustified the Yugoslav Communist Party's attempts to revise this policy.

At the same time the Bulgarian Workers Party Central Committee proposed to the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee calmly and with the necessary respectful approach, but quite clearly and unmistakably, that it recognize THE AUTONOMY OF THE MACEDONIAN PARTY ORGANIZATION, WHICH SHOULD WORK IN THE CLOSEST CONTACT AND IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH BOTH THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE BULGARIAN WORKERS PARTY. This was an argument stemming from the spirit of the above-quoted Comintern decision of August 1941.

I am stressing these facts since they represented an expression of our UNCHANGING AND CONSISTENT INTERNATIONALIST STAND ON THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE POLITICAL FATE OF THIS IMPORTANT, ANCIENT CROSSROADS OF THE BALKANS, AN ANCIENT BULGARIAN REGION.

We must say as early as at this point that the stand expressed (in our letter of October 1941) as regards the necessity of an autonomous Macedonian party organization, as well as the demand that this party organization should work in the closest contact and in full agreement with both the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Bulgarian Workers Party, remained without any answer: The answer was expressed through immediate practical actions and the unilateral imposition of one's own stand, which amounted to an unceremonious refusal.

It is true that Boyan Bulgaranov, having established his clandestine shelter in the Skopje area, was conscientiously carrying out the mission entrusted to him. Truth, however, demands that we should declare that the majority of the new leaders of the Macedonian party organizations who had come to replace the committee headed by Metodi Shatarov, first Lazar Kolishevski in 1942, followed by D. Radoslavlevich and by Svetozar Vukmanovich-Tempo as of February 1943, (who was sent as a permanent representative of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee and of the Supreme Command of the National Liberation Army for Macedonia), distinguished themselves by brutally restricting Bulgaranov's freedom of action; they treated him as an unequal partner and actually made him an observer, an adviser, or almost an inactive witness of events. Unfortunately Bulgaranov was prevented from implementing to the extent we would have wished the tasks entrusted to him in connection with intensifying his relations with the antifascist movement in Macedonia and comprehensively expanding its joint struggle.

There was even more: During most of his stay in Vardar Macedonia (from October 1941 to March 1944) Bulgaranov had to cope with systematic obstructions and overt opposition from Tempo and the military leader of the Vardar Macedonia area--M. Apostoloski. Both of them, Tempo in particular, played an especially unpleasant role and made every effort to poison the relations between the two fraternal parties and movements, as well as to fan anti-Bulgarian feelings among the communists in Macedonia....

From the letters Bulgaranov was sending to the Central Committee we learned about Tempo's unworthy behavior, his constant provocations and insults against the Bulgarian Workers Party (which were entirely in the spirit of those expressed by Lazar Kolishevski in my presence), we learned about Tempo's constant remarks, permeated by venomous anti-Bulgarian spirit, about his attempts to slander and discredit our party's armed struggle....

Nevertheless, Svetozar Vukmanovich-Tempo did not confine himself to attempts to slander our party and discredit it. In his dispute with Boyan Bulgaranov he was making systematic efforts to separate and alienate the communists of Macedonia from the Bulgarian Workers Party and even make them antagonistic toward it.

In the meantime, considering Tempo's disloyal and provocative attitude towards the Bulgarian Workers Party, our Central Committee was surprised by an unexpected and strange idea. It was actually Tempo's idea and envisaged the creation of "a Balkan commanding staff for the coordination and leadership of the liberation movement in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania."

We were informed about this idea by Boyan Bulgaranov in one of his regular letters. His first announcement was quite confused--probably the idea had not yet taken proper shape in the thoughts of its authors. While we in the Politburo were trying to guess what Bulgaranov was actually talking about we received another letter from Bulgaranov very soon after this (at the end of July). This time he expressed himself with accuracy and precision. There was even more: The letter was accompanied by a copy of a resolution adopted by some--unknown to us--"conference of representatives of the supreme commanding staff of the national liberation army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, the ILAS [People's National Army of Liberation] supreme command and the supreme commanding staff of the partisan volunteers in Albania," which was supposed to have taken place somewhere in the Albanian mountains.

This conference, precisely convened at the end of June, was supposed to have decided on the establishment of the above-mentioned staff for the coordination and military-political leadership of the antifascist movement in the Balkan countries. Bulgaranov added that the staff should include representatives of the four parties--the Yugoslav, Bulgarian, Greek and Albanian communist parties--and that it had been decided to establish a "temproary seat" for this staff in the Kosturski area (Aegean Macedonia). The same conference was supposed to have even determined the date for this staff to officially assume its functions--namely 10 August 1943....

The "resolution" enclosed with the letter further stated as follows: "The Balkan staff was supposed to consist of special envoys--delegates of the parties' central committees and of the supreme commanding staffs of the Balkan antifascist movements; this staff was supposed to represent the military-political center of the Balkan antifascist movements; in implementing its military-political tasks the staff was supposed to enjoy unrestricted rights; along with its military-political tasks in connection with the coordination of the armed struggle and the leadership of this struggle, the staff was supposed to clear the path for the creation of a future confederation in the Balkans. (I am reconstructing the essential elements of this so-called "resolution" from memory. I cannot quote it since this document has never been found in the BCP archives--it was probably destroyed with many other documents during the air raids over Sofia).

Despite the obvious violation of the generally accepted norms of interparty relations, we decided (for the sake of antifascist unity) to re-evaluate things as regards their essence. The Politburo devoted a special meeting to this question. Having discussed it from all points of view and with great thoroughness, we adopted a decision. The decision was set out in a special Politburo letter to Boyan Bulgaranov, which I myself wrote and sent.

The reader will understand that our Central Committee's response to the idea of creating an all-Balkan military-revolutionary center was negative. We considered this idea useless, improper and even harmful. Of course, we still intended, as before, to continue to consolidate the relations between the central committees of the communist parties and to comprehensively expand and develop our political and combat unity of action with the other Balkan revolutionary movements--a purpose for which we had already created the necessary and effective prerequisites. However, it would have been extremely dangerous and inadmissible to transfer the rights and responsibilities of the central committees (and of the leading bodies of the insurgents in the Balkan countries) to one, single, common, above-party and supranational leading military-political supreme commanding staff.

Actually, this would have represented an unprecedented and inadmissible renunciation of the sacred rights and sacred responsibilities which each communist party bears toward its own workers class and its own people. This was something we could never agree with under any circumstances!...

Along with this, this initiative also gave rise to concern that the opinion of the Soviet Union had not been taken into account and that the Soviet Union's role in such an important initiative had not been considered. What, actually, were the motives for concealing such intentions from the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and the Soviet Union?

There is even more: The idea that Tempo had been trying to enforce contained one other, quite dubious element: We already had sufficient grounds to suspect that behind the seemingly good intentions of "coordination and leadership" of the common antifascist struggle "for the sake of efficiency and effectiveness" the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee was trying to assume a leading role--in other words--to achieve hegemony over the revolutionary and antifascist movements in the Balkans, something which the Yugoslav party, apparently, hoped to force upon us by taking advantage of the political situation which was in its favor. Hegemony would have permitted the Yugoslav Communist Party to "clear the path" for the future "confederation in the Balkans" so efficiently that tomorrow, after the victory, it might take advantage of its position of strength to reorganize and reshape the state-political situation in that part of Europe according to its own ideas, concepts and interests....

Unfortunately Tempo's harmful role did not end with the idea about the Balkan commanding staff, on the contrary: During the following period, preceding the victory, he continued with the same perseverance to fan distrust between the leaderships of the two parties and in this way to stop the consolidation of relations and the comprehensive development of the political and combat cooperation between the Bulgarian Workers Party and the Yugoslav Communist Party.

This was not all: Simultaneously with the constant attacks against the political line of the Bulgarian Workers Party, Tempo was stubbornly trying to enforce the one-sided and nationalistic Great-Serbian concept about the future Macedonia. At first he proceeded delicately and in a disguised manner. Later--toward the middle and second half of 1943--his attempts became overt, gross and stubborn. Having repudiated the incontestable fact that the majority of the Macedonian population belonged to the Bulgarian nation, the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee representative began to fan malicious anti-Bulgarian feelings among the communists and other antifascists in Macedonia without differentiating at all between the people of Bulgaria and their revolutionary vanguard, on the one hand, and the monarcho-fascist terror regime on the other. Even more: Just as he did before in his relations with Bulgaranov, he was now persistently and strongly emphasizing in front of the Macedonian party aktiv that "the Bulgarian party's illusions about autonomous Macedonia are futile, and that Macedonia has been and will remain within the framework of Yugoslavia...." (Note 1) (Nearly all these irresponsible and inadmissible insulting attacks and slanders against the Bulgarian Workers Party and the Bulgarian people, about which Boyan Bulgaranov used to inform us in his letters and reports, can be found today in Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo's two-volume memoirs, "Revolution, Which Is Flowing", Belgrade 1972). Unfortunately, even today, in the role of a historian Tempo reveals himself in an unfavorable light as a disloyal partner and grossly prejudiced witness of history. [paragraph continues]

Written in an irresponsible manner, full of lies, insults and insinuations, permeated by a malicious, anti-Bulgarian spirit, this book does not contribute to the settlement of controversies, nor does it contribute anything to clear up misunderstandings. On the contrary, it portrays an incorrect picture of our mutual relations and takes advantage of old and untrue assertions and valuations, with disloyal intentions, in order to fan new sparks of hostility between the peoples of the two countries.... (Note 2) (As a matter of fact, the disgraceful, prejudiced and gross subjectivism of these memoirs were subjected to the justified criticism of certain Yugoslav newspapers. We must truly regret that a fighter of a glorious antifacist vanguard has used his pen as a weapon for unworthy goals. We must also regret that Tempo and Kolishevski were joined by Mikhaylo Apostolski and by certain other former Macedonian organization leaders, who, taking advantage of our patience, tolerance and comradely good will, started in unison, under the baton of a common conductor, to slander us in books and various writings, started to spread all kinds of inventions, slanders and accusations which history has long disavowed... Has the time not finally come for all of us to listen to the call of our class, party and international duty?)

Whereas the Bulgarian Workers Party strictly adhered to the jointly agreed stand demanding that the Macedonian question be settled according to the freely expressed will of the Macedonian people, on the basis of a fraternal agreement and with the help of all Balkan communist parties, in the late autumn of 1943, in the town of Jajce, the Yugoslav Communist Party suddenly made a full turn and unilaterally withdrew from this joint position, about which I have already written.

The Yugoslav Communist Party tried to keep these decisions completely secret, however, in order to announce them at a time when it would be to its greatest advantage to do so, presenting everyone with a "fait accompli"....

In December 1943 we published the declaration of the Fatherland Front dealing with the Macedonian question,which is well known to our readers. Actually, this declaration was an expression of decisive disagreement with any settlement that would unilaterally cancel the hitherto existing, joint internationalist position on the Macedonian question.

I think our reader will easily understand and evaluate on merit the wisdom and profound internationalism of this stand our party adopted. If any Balkan country was justified in claiming the right, on historical grounds, to annex Vardar Macedonia to its territory, then it was undoubtedly Bulgaria. We, however, were deeply conscious of the fact that, in the interest of all Balkan countries, this controversial question could only be justly settled along the path of fraternal understanding among all Balkan peoples and revolutionary movements.

Unfortunately, however, the Yugoslav leadership no longer shared these ideas.

For this reason, precisely, the Yugoslav Communist Party leadership violently attacked the opinion expressed by the Bulgarian Workers Party in the Fatherland Front declaration.

On 24 January 1944, having been informed about our clear stand on this question, J.B. Tito sent a telegram to Georgi Dimitrov (in Moscow) containing the following statement: "The Fatherland Front in Bulgaria has issued an appeal on the Macedonian question. [paragraph continues]

The line followed in this appeal is opposed to the AVNOJ decision on federation and demands unification of Macedonia, which should not be annexed to any country but be fully independent. This is German policy these days, a policy which is hostile to the national liberation struggle."

(It is futile to try commenting on the spirit of this telegram. The reader can see for himself how unjustified this reaction was to our just internationalist stand.)

In April 1944 Georgi Dimitrov learned about J.B. Tito's dissatisfaction with the Bulgarian Workers Party bureau abroad (which still had not been informed about the full text of the AVNOJ decisions adopted in Jajce).

At that time, in connection with the new situation arising around the controversies over Macedonia, J.B. Tito wrote to Stalin, personally, asking the following question: "Who now is the support of the Soviet Union in Europe--Bulgaria or Yugoslavia? And he, himself, answered this question: "Yugoslavia!" (Letter contained in the Central Party Archives, F. 146, OP 5, A.E. 1498.)

(I still refrain from comment. I cannot, however, fail to draw attention to the one significant fact: Just as in the previous telegram, but even more convincingly in the above-mentioned one, the tendency is demonstrated to take advantage of situations unfavorable to Bulgaria in order to settle a problem which should by no means be regarded from an opportunistic point of view, a problem concerning the vitally important interests of the Bulgarian people and of the other Balkan peoples...)

On 16 April 1944 Georgi Dimitrov (who had already been informed about the Jajce decisions), in answering a question by Stalin, explained the character and development of the Macedonian problem by pointing out its complexity and peculiarity. Dimitrov reported that in Yugoslavia Bulgarian party functionaries such as Dimitur Balkhov and Valdimir Poptomov had been elected to the antifascist council; Dimitrov called Stalin's attention to the fact that both functionaries (one of them born in Aegean Macedonia and the other in Pirin Macedonia) were educated by and were functionaries of the Bulgarian Communist Party and had nothing to do with the Yugoslav Communist Party.

(In answering this remark, Tito a little later replied that "an unintentional mistake had been made" which would be corrected. Despite this promise, however, Dimitur Valkhov remained on the AVNOJ staff and was even elected to the post of vice president....)

Further, in his reply to Stalin Georgi Dimitrov explains the Bulgarian Workers Party's point of view on the Macedonian question in the following manner: The party is and continues to be against a forced annexation of Macedonia to Bulgaria. It insists, however, that the future of Macedonia should be determined on the basis of a fraternal agreement between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, ACCORDING TO WHICH THE INTERESTS AND FREE WILL OF THE MACEDONIAN POPULATION ITSELF SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. G. Dimitrov stressed that it is "inadmissible for communists to quarrel among themselves" about future borders and territories.

Finally, Georgi Dimitrov closed his statement in the following manner: "What will actually happen to Macedonia after the war it is hardly possible to say now: I do not volunterr to do that.... The most desirable orientation for the Balkans in my opinion.... would be the establishment of a federation of southern Slavs.

"In this federation Macedonia would be able to receive its national freedom and sovereignty and would cease to be a bone of contention among the Balkan states."

This evaluation actually denied the correctness of the resolution on the Macedonian problem adopted by the AVNOJ in the town of Jajce.

How did things develop after 9 September 1944?

I will try to describe the new calamities around the Macedonian question briefly, since I do not wish to go back to this problem.

As early as in the first months following the victory, the Macedonian question suddenly and sharply entered a dramatic new stage, causing difficulties between the BCP and the Yugoslav Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The reasons for this? They lie in the fact that the Yugoslav Communist Party expressed claims to separate part of the territory of Bulgaria and to incorporate it into the Yugoslav borders.

And what were the arguments? They were as paradoxical as the claims. Referring to the unilateral decisions adopted in Jajce (which, however, were binding only for the Yugoslav Communist Party and for no other party, people, or state in the Balkans) and in contradiction to the principles of internationalism and to the norms of international law, the Yugoslav Communist Party tried to "further develop" famous decisions and to absorb neighboring territories. Such territories as the Pirin area (the present Blagoevgrad Okrug), belonging to Bulgaria, and its population, "separated" from the Bulgarian nation, turned out to be subject to absorbtion by the newly created Macedonian republic.

This is how the Yugoslav Communist Party had decided that it was permitted to take advantage of the compromise made by the BCP in the spring of 1944 for the sake of fraternity, antifascist unity and sincere cooperation among Balkan peoples....

Let us, however, briefly trace the chronological development of events during the 1944-48 period in order to see how things were led to their crucial point.

Immediately after the establishment of a people's government in Bulgaria the Yugoslav leadership expressed the claim to annex the Pirin area to the Macedonian republic. With an eagerness worthy of a better cause, the Yugoslav leadership engaged in direct preparation for the annexation of this Bulgarian area, grossly interfering in our country's domestic affairs. It became necessary for the BCP Central Committee Politburo to take prompt measures to interrupt these inadmissible actions, as was noted in the protocol of the Politburo meeting held on 20 October 1944, when the Skopje leaders took action leading to the creation of a state within a state for the immediate purpose of incorporating the Gorna Dzhumaya area (today's Blagoevgrad Okrug) into the territory of the People's Republic of Macedonia.... At the same time the BCP documents note that IN A FEDERATION IN WHICH MACEDONIA WOULD HAVE BEEN A MEMBER WITH EQUAL RIGHTS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO UNITE THE PIRIN AREA WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA; in such a case the border between the two countries and, in particular, between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Macedonia, would not have existed.

These documents show that at the very beginning the BCP had done whatever necessary to divert the Yugoslav leaders from their nationalist and hegemonistic path on the "comprehensive solution of the Macedonian question"--as it was understood by them--namely within the borders of Yugoslavia.

The documents also show that by the end of the Second World War and immediately after the war, the Yugoslav Communist Party, taking advantage of the difficult international situation for Bulgaria and in connection with the preparations for the implementation of the well-known idea of a southern Slav federation between the two states, succeeded in imposing compromises on our part of the Macedonian question which were to the advantage of Yugoslavia. In violation of Leninist principles on the national question and applying all kinds of methods and propaganda means the Skopje envoys who had been admitted to the Pirin area developed an unprecedented campaign to instill "a Macedonian national consciousness" among the Bulgarian population of this area. In this abnormal situation, precisely, a situation characterized by brutal and prolonged pressure aimed at suppressing the spontaneous opposition of the people, the well-known census of the population was carried out, upon the incorrect data of which people in Yugoslavia later based themselves (and still do to this day) in order to declare that the people of this area are "Macedonian"....

I would like to repeat as follows--the pressure from the Yugoslav side at that time was excessive and, in addition to this, was exerted at a time when Bulgaria, still treated as a former satellite of Hitler's Germany, was forced to bear part of the consequences of the defeat: It was a period when we had not yet even signed a peace treaty... Skillfully manipulating with the difficult situation for Bulgaria, the Yugoslav leadership succeeded in imposing its own nationalistic concept on the organization of Macedonia. We had no choice at that time except to agree to certain undesired, incorrect compromises, this being the character of the decisions on the Macedonian question adopted at the 10th plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1946, against the will of the party and people and in contradiction to the principles of law and justice.

These decisions, precisely, and the unfortunate "census", are being used by the Yugoslav leadership in its speculative attempts to impose recognition of the existence of a "Macedonian minority" in Bulgaria, namely by declaring that the remaining Bulgarian population resettled in our country from Macedonia (as refugees and emigrees) represents this "Macedonian minority"....

Nevertheless, even if the BCP Central Committee plenum consented in one way or another to make these erroneous compromises, adopting the above mentioned decisions, it did not mean that the party would engage in an immediate and mindless implementation of these decisions. A whole series of important questions of principle remained to be clarified and accurately defined. This is how it came to the Bled meeting in the summer of 1947 between Georgi Dimitrov and Josip Broz Tito. This meeting was supposed to prepare a treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia: At that time--as the documents indicate--an exceptionally important correction was made to the decisions about Macedonia, one which to a great extent corrected the stands allowed to occur in the decisions of the 10th plenum. In this connection Georgi Dimitrov noted as follows in his diary (on 1 August 1947):

"We agreed with Tito and with the chairman of the Macedonian Government to adopt a joint line on Macedonian affairs. NO ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIRECT ANNEXATION OF THE PIRIN AREA TO THE MACEDONIAN REPUBLIC."

There is even more: The draft treaty discussed in Bled envisaged the annexation of the Pirin area to Macedonia and of the western fringe areas to Bulgaria, to take place after the creation of the alliance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, meaning after their [southern Slav] federation, when there would no longer be any borders between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Macedonia.

After the Bled meeting, however, in opposition to the proposals, the Yugoslav leaders suddenly reduced the pressure and moved more slowly toward creating the federation for which they were allegedly so eagerly striving. Then they began to draw out the discussions on the question, and finally gave up the idea altogether. There is a document which proves this. In a letter to Georgi Dimitrov of 14 March 1948 the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee announced as follows: "We are informed that some of your functionaries are widely spreading the news about a federation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to take place within 2 or 3 months.

"The Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee thinks that it is still too early to talk about a federation."

As a matter of fact, we were clearly aware of the reasons for this actual refusal: A federation, such as Georgi Dimitrov saw it and as was the only possible one between the two countries, by no means suited the taste of the Yugoslav leadership.

Here is how Georgi Dimitrov understood the character of this federation. In a letter to Traycho Kostov of 13 January 1945 he wrote as follows: "The Yugoslav comrades' new project (on a federation--Tsola Dragoycheva note) cannot be accepted in the form it has been submitted. The basic factor is that IT CONTAINS THE TREND OF HAVING BULGARIA ABSORBED BY YUGOSLAVIA.

"The Yugoslav comrades do not see the fact that the question is not one of simply incorporating Bulgaria into a Yugoslav federation (with the same rights as Serbia and Croatia) BUT ONE OF CREATING FROM THE PRESENT-DAY FEDERAL YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA A BILATERAL ALLIED (FEDERAL) STATE ON THE BASIS OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

"This basic idea was laid down in our project and WE CANNOT AND MUST NOT GIVE IT UP."

In another letter to Traycho Kostov (of 9 April 1945) Georgi Dimitrov briefed Kostov on a talk he had with Tito during which Dimitrov drew Tito's attention to "existing unhealthy trends in their circles in connection with the attitude toward our party." Dimitrov explicitly wrote as follows in this connection:

"Our approach as regards the Yugoslav comrades must naturally be extremely comradely, but it must be strictly principled and absolutely dignified from the point of view of our attitude toward the party and the nation."

This is how the dishonest maneuvers and expansionist appetites were interrupted and how a new, historical injustice against Bulgaria and its people was prevented. In his report to the Fifth BCP Congress in 1948 Georgi Dimitrov, speaking about the Macedonian question and our relations with Yugoslavia, pointed out that in connection with the idea of a federation our country had acted resolutely and with enthusiasm, counting upon the loyalty of the Yugoslav leadership, but that in response to this the Yugoslav leadership had refused to negotiate further and had "raised the question of the annexation of the Pirin area above all others." Our party has been deceived, Georgi Dimitrov added. He stressed that since the earliest times the people of the Pirin area had been an inseparable part of the Bulgarian people, had been linked to them by blood, economically, politically and culturally and they did not wish to be separated from the Bulgarian people.... (Note 3) (Never and nowhere in the history of Europe and of Bulgaria has this population (and the same applies to the population of Vardar Macedonia) been called anything other than Bulgarian or considered as anything other than as an organic part of the Bulgarian state. [paragraph continues]

This is confirmed by innumerable historical documents, chronicles and archeological monuments, and by the national poetry as well. All demographic research and official statistids in recent centuries also speak of this, with the exception of the statistics of the above-mentioned "census" held in the Pirin area after the 10th BCP plenum and under the nationalistic pressure of the Yugoslav leadership....

Now we will allow ourselves to quote exactly what Georgi Dimitrov said about the problem of Macedonia at the fifth congress, since people in Yugoslavia are now misusing Dimitrov's name, distorting his positions and talking about some kind of "difference" between the Dimitrov line and the line of the present party leadership:

"Taking into account the existing domestic and international situation," Georgi Dimitrov stated in the portion entitled "Federation of Southern Slavs and the Macedonian Question"--"the vital interests of both the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples urgently dictated the necessity of the closest rapprochement between the two peoples, which should bring about as soon as possible their economic and state-political unity as well as the creation of a federation of southern Slavs. Such a federation, relying upon the friendship with the Soviet Union, and in fraternal cooperation with the other people's democratic republics, would be capable of successfully defending the freedom and independence of our peoples and and of insuring their correct development along the path of socialism. In the frame of such a federation even the unsettled questions left over from the old bourgeois and monarcho-fascist regimes could be settled.

"Along this path our party proceeded with firm resolve and enthusiasm, relying on the words of the Yugoslavia communists to whom we have been linked by long years of joint work and friendship. However, this only correct path was abandoned by the nationalistic leader of Yugoslavia. After the two governments had discussed and decided upon a number of measures in connection with the forthcoming creation of a federation, the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee, refusing to conduct further negotiations, declared to our party in March 1948 that it had had other ideas on this question and that the federation should not be hastened. At the same time the Yugoslav leaders raised as question No 1 the question of transforming the Pirin area into an autonomous region, with a view to annexing it to Yugoslavia, in spite of the existing agreement on creating a federation...."

Further, Dimitrov mentioned the Bled agreement, which was aimed at facilitating the process of rapprochement and of the unification of the future population of the Macedonian areas in both countries. Dimitrov continued in this respect:

"In its good will, however, our party was deceived by the Belgrade and Skopje leaders. Most of the teachers and booksellers sent from Skopje, obviously on the instructions of their Yugoslav leaders, turned out to be agents of Great-Yugoslav and anti-Bulgarian chauvinist propaganda....

"What Kolishevski's agents were doing in the Pirin area was nothing but a reflection of what was actually happening in the Republic of Macedonia itself. Under the pretext of a struggle against Great-Bulgarian chauvinism, and with the help of the state apparatus as well as with the assistance of all their sociopolitical and cultural organizations, a systematic campaign was being conducted here against everything Bulgarian, against the Bulgarian people, against their culture, against our Fatherland Front and, in particular, against our communist party. No Bulgarian books, no Bulgarian newspapers, including the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, were allowed. All Bulgarian inscriptions on old schools, public buildings, or monuments were deleted. [paragraph continues]

Family names, such as Kolishev, Uzunov, Zvetkov and others, as is known, have been changed into Kolishevski, Uzonovski, Zvetkovski, and so forth, so that they would no longer resemble Bulgarian names....

"Official public figures in Macedonia do not refrain from making statements against the Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. A speech delivered by Kolishevksi this year...is quite well known... General Tempo, in turn, went so far in his chauvinistic rage as to permit himself the most disgraceful insults and outrageous remarks against the Bulgarian people's antifascist struggle, and against our partisan movement and, note this well, despite the fact that our partisans had fought side by side with the Yugoslav partisans and our troops had actively participated, under Marshal Tolbukhin's leadership, in the liberation of Yugoslavia...."

Such was the development of the Macedonian question following 9 September 1944. As the reader will understand, the repudiation of the Dimitrov idea on federation by the Yugoslav Communist Party actually and practically made it lose any historical topicality.

In addition to all my previous remarks, I must add a few notes on the principled aspect of the controversy, as well as notes in connection with the present, unworthy attempts of the Yugoslav side to try once more to force us to accept the absurd Yugoslav stand on the Pirin area (Blagoevgrad Okrug) and on the nonexistent "Macedonian minority" in Bulgaria....

Let us once more go back to the decisions on the Macedonian question adopted by the AVNOJ in Jajce, when the Yugoslav Communist Party officially legislated, through a party and state document, its nationalistic aspirations for Macedonia by unilaterally declaring that the Macedonian question "must be settled within the framework of Yugoslavia". In declaring this, the Yugoslav Communist Party actually was, in practice, incorporating Vardar Macedonia (the later People's Republic of Macedonia) into the territory of Yugoslavia. Even more: Through the resolution of the second AVNOJ session the Yugoslav leadership was reaching, in a purely expansionist manner, for territories which during the prewar period had belonged to two other neighboring states and had never belonged to the territory of old Yugoslavia. This, however, was impermissible.

Along with all other things, this portion of the Jajce decisions, according to the Yugoslav authors, turned out not only to have power enough to announce the creation of the future People's Republic of Macedonia and its incorporation into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but it also possessed the magic strength of "giving birth" to a new nationality in the Balkans, namely, "the Macedonian one"....

When in the past and under the pressure of circumstances we had agreed with the Jajce decisions regarding Vardar Macedonia, this by no means meant (as the Yugoslav Communist Party had interpreted it) that we were automatically "recognizing" the new "Macedonian nation," purely and simply for the reason that no halfway educated man in the world could ignore the fact that Vardar Macedonia, together with the overwhelming majority of its population, since the earliest days represented flesh from flesh and blood from blood of the Bulgarian soil and of the Bulgarian people.

It is being asserted that since the end of the war a process of creating a new nation in the Balkans, namely, a nation called the "Macedonian" nation, began in Vardar Macedonia. Should this, however, mean that the Slav population of this area, which is Bulgarian in its origin and history, in its spirit and culture, has automatically and miraculously been transformed into a "Macedonian" population? Any man of culture is aware of the fact that the formation of a new nation is a slow, prolonged and complicated process which lasts a long time, sometimes even for centuries... [paragraph continues]

Therefore this formation of a "Macedonian nation" absolutely does not mean that the Bulgarian population of this area should be deprived of its history. If the Jaice decisions had the power to create a new republic, they by no means had, and could not have, a retroactive validity so as to deprive this land and its native Slav population of its historical belonging to the Bulgarian people, to the Bulgarian language and culture.

When in the spring of 1944 we adopted a decision on the creation of the Macedonian republic, this by no means signified that we were consenting to erase this ancient Bulgarian land from the memory of history. This would have been absurd and unthinkable. It would have meant that we had given up our essential historical past from which this land and its population are organically inseparable.

Let us further state as follows:

If, in the Macedonian Republic, the process of the formation of a new national consciousness, (namely of a "Macedonian one") was started--and, at that, with incredible eagerness and is being imposed with all available permissible and impermissible means--this absolutely does not mean that this process should apply also over the remaining Bulgarian people's masses in the Pirin area or to those spread all over Bulgaria's territories as refugees. This population has been and remains an inseparable part of the core of the Bulgarian nation, having lived and still living with the Bulgarian nation's hardships and aspirations. These people have participated side by side with the Bulgarian nation in life and death, in the struggle for freedom and for social rights. These people not only did not fall under the influence of the "national transformation" to which the population of Vardar Macedonia was subjected, but resolutely and categorically rejected all attempts to be separated, split from, or opposed to the rest of the Bulgarian people. The attempt to present these Bulgarians as a "Macedonian minority," with their own language that differs from the language of the Bulgarian people and with their own different culture and history represents a gross interference in the domestic affairs of Bulgaria.

The Macedonian question does not exist in Bulgaria today. As to the People's Republic of Macedonia, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved in it in building socialism. Guided by a realistic approach and inspired by the unchanging aspiration for peace, neighborliness and sincere friendship, as well as cooperation with all countries in the Balkans, we wish further success and prosperity to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Our party and country have declared on several occasions that they recognize the existing realities in contemporary Yugoslavia resulting from the consequences of World War II. These realities settled by the constitution and by other new laws in Yugoslavia are an entirely domestic Yugoslav question. As to the question as to which nations and peoples are living in Yugoslavia today, this is a question for the population itself. In defining the existing realities Bulgaria never has interfered in nor has it any intention whatsoever of interfering in Yugoslavia nor in any other country in the Balkans or anywhere else in the world.

At the same time we cannot fail to express our concern at the fact that the "formation of a Macedonian nation" in the People's Republic of Macedonia is being implemented on a malicious, militantly anti-Bulgarian basis. Along with this, an entire army of "agitators" and "educators" is eagerly falsifying generally known and universally recognized historical facts. They are fanning old nationalistic hostilities, are improperly taking possession of the Bulgarian people's historical and cultural heritage and are grossly distorting the Bulgarian people's national history. All this undoubtedly poisons the relations between our two countries and once more fills the atmosphere in the Balkans with tension and anxiety.

Concluding my thoughts on the question of Macedonia, I would like to express my sincere hope that all these controversies will finally quiet down, that a time will come when the persevering, constructive efforts of the BCP for the normalization of relations with this fraternal country will finally be received with reciprocity, that passions will quiet down, and that the name of Macedonia will no longer separate but link together and tie in fraternal friendship the Balkan peoples in their peaceful development.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION COOPERATION WITH USSR--A working cooperation plan with the Soviet Ministry of Education has been signed at the Bulgarian Ministry of National Education. This plan provides for further drawing together the educational systems of the two fraternal countries. It also provides for an exchange of information between the two ministries, organization of conferences and symposia on perfecting the educational work and visits of delegations, on the experience of the two countries in founding library funds and in introducing programmatic studies in the special schools. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO--Stoyan Kunev, the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador to Morocco, has presented his credentials to King Hassan II. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU]

SYRIAN AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION--On 26 January Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Rashid al-Kilani, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, and gave a dinner in his honor, in connection with the ambassador's upcoming final departure from Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

JOURNALISTIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND--On 24 January in Sofia the Bulgarian and Polish journalists' unions signed a protocol on cooperation in 1979. The protocol envisages a steady development of the creative contacts between the two unions. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jan 79 p 6 AU]

WRITERS' AGREEMENT WITH GDR--An agreement on cooperation between the Bulgarian Writers Union and the GDR Writers Association for 1979-1980 has been signed at the House of the Bulgarian Writers Union. This agreement provides for the participation of Bulgarian and GDR writers in the largest initiatives of the two unions and in international manifestations. The agreement was signed by Khristo Karaslavov, secretary general of the Bulgarians Writers Union and Gerhard Henninger, secretary general of the GDR Writers Association. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU]

DELEGATION TO CUBA--A delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Cuba to attend the 12th session of the Bulgarian-Cuban intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU]

IGNATOV RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS--Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross Central Committee, who has attended the 14th session of the Palestinian National Council as a representative of the Bulgarian public, has returned home. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

STOYCHEV IN VARNA--A meeting of the Varna Okrug party, state, and public aktiv took place on 31 January. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and BCP Varna Okrug first secretary, took part in the meeting which dealt with implementing the tasks arising from Todor Zhivkov's 9 January speech. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU]

CARTER STATEMENTS ON PEACE CONFLICT WITH DENG'S 'THREATS'

LD022331 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The visit to the United States of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], the Chinese vice premier, continues today--a visit which both Deng Xiaoping and President Carter have described as historic on more than one occasion during the last few days. Certain pronouncements made by Deng in the course of his visit so far, in which he grossly attacked the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba, have however caused people to reflect whether the visit ought not to be characterized in other terms. There were situations during which the Chinese vice premier completely forgot diplomatic protocol, accusing the above-mentioned countries in coarse language of all conceivable sorts of evil-doings. For Deng the Soviet Union is nothing but an aggressor against whom everybody ought to be on guard, and then he directs his fire of warnings and threats immediately afterward against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which observers understand to mean that Deng has not ruled out the possibility of Chinese aggression against Vietnam: Rather to the contrary, he confirmed it. These situation of the so-called historic visit can thus only be called hysterical.

Nothing of this, however, mattered to James Carter, the U.S. President. On the contrary, he indicated his satisfaction with Deng's visit--only a few days after he delivered his State of the Union Message on 23 January at the joint session of both houses of Congress, in which he spoke, among other things, about his endeavours to achieve a lasting peace, to cooperate with the Soviet Union and to improve further Soviet-U.S. relations. This is indeed a peculiar way of translating his words into action.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

LD052142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Matskevich, at Cernin Palace today. They discussed Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and certain issues related to international relations.

PREMIER LUBOMIR STROUGAL ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD052000 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Feb, CTK--(CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived today on an official friendly visit to Libya.

He was welcomed at the airport by General People's Congress General Secretariat member Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BARCAK ENDS KENYA VISIT

LD051610 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Feb, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak ended today his three-day official visit to Kenya and left Nairobi for home.

Andrej Barcak held talks with representatives of the Kenyan Government on possibilities of expanding Czechoslovak-Kenyan cooperation in various spheres of economy. A three-year agreement was signed at the end of the visit.

STATE TALKS WITH VATICAN TO BE RESUMED

AU051320 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3-4 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Editorial report: "New Church Province Slovakia? But Prague Makes Conditions"]

[Summary] "According to reports from informed quarters, Karel Hruza, who heads the CSSR State Offices for Churches, will travel to Rome soon to restart the stagnating negotiations with the Holy See." Various recent developments, including Gromyko's talks with Pope John Paul II, have possibly encouraged the Prague Government to take this step.

"The CSSR would reportedly also agree to the formal filling of the vacant bishops' sees. It is reportedly even being considered to agree to the appointment of Gabris, the present apostolic administrator of Trnava (Tyrnau), to the post of archbishop and metropolitan of the new church province of Slovakia."

But Hruza, in turn, is reportedly requesting that Vrana, the present apostolic administrator of Olomouce, who is a member of the government-affiliated "Pacem in Terris" organization, be appointed archbishop, with a view to making him Cardinal Tomasek's successor in due course.

"Prague is reportedly also demanding that all Czech and Slovak clerics be recalled from congregations in Rome, a move which would eliminate P. Bukowsky, a eminent specialist of the church situation in Eastern Europe and companion of Archbishop Casarolli and Nuncio Poggi.

"According to this information, Karel Hruza should also demand the dissolution of all religious orders, even though the orders have alreacy been dissolved by the state and their property confiscated." The Vatican's consent as a return service for the aforementioned offers would mean the elimination of existing relics of monastic life, something which to the government still appears important enough as a religious substratum.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT SOVIET ARMY MANEUVERS

Prepare for Exercises

LD051947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lt Col (Bohumil Fuk), an editor, has sent us the following report from the area where the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies, codenamed "Druzhba 1979," are taking place:

[(Fuk)--begin recording] Last night and this morning the maturity of the Czechoslovak and Soviet military drivers, on whom the fulfillment of the combat tasks most depends, was again tested. The troops of both armies taking part in the exercises, who until now have been fulfilling relatively independent tasks, are now preparing themselves for joint combat activity.

We have witnessed the first informal contacts between our troops and Soviet soldiers. These contacts began during the movement of the troops involved and continued when the units started to take up their predetermined positions. Commanders of neighboring units have been establishing contacts; among the first to do so were the signal and reconnaissance men, who at this time are the busiest people. Mutual aid and cooperation here is totally a matter of course. This comradeship in combat and friendship in arms is becoming one of the most important factors in fulfilling the tasks of the joint exercises.

The difficult and diverse terrain, coupled with unfavorable weather, the speed of the troop movements and the set aims of the exercises, are testing in practice the psychological and physical power of resistance of both our soldiers and the Soviet soldiers. This is a test of the preparedness and moral qualities of both armies. Here, in these days and hours, the ideas of socialist internationalism and of joint defense are being confirmed and fulfilled in practice. [end recording]

Soldiers Aid Coal Mining

LD051950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] (Bohumil Fuk) and (Petr Tak), members of our editorial staff, who are reporting on the course of the military exercises codenamed "Druzhba 1979," have sent us the following report, but this time from the North Bohemian coal basin. Let us now hear what Lt Col (Bohumil Funk), and editor, had to say:

[(Fuk)--begin recording] The joint exercises of our army and the Soviet Army condenamed "Druzhba 1979" are continuing. The air force has joined in the combat today for the first time, supporting the activity of all branches of the ground forces.

For the time being we have left the area where the exercises are taking place, and after a journey lasting several hours we have reached places where the psychological and physical powers of resistance of our soldiers are also being tested. We are reporting from the North Bohemian basin, where mining and a struggle for every ton of coal are going on constantly. And the help being given by our soldiers continues here to the full extent it was given before the start of the "Druzhba 1979" exercises. Hundreds of them are helping in safeguarding the smooth running of the conveyor transport and in moving mining equipment and rail tracks using their own military equipment.

We have talked to several miners who have confirmed that they have been following the course of the "Druzhba 1979" exercises, but that the boys who are working with them ought not to be forgotten. I shall now quote the words of one of them, as recorded by our tape recorder: If the tasks of the exercises are being very successfully fulfilled, then the boys here are no less successful.

Both our soldiers and the Soviet soldiers who are taking part in the exercises--some of whom are helping our national economy as well as others who are safeguarding the continuing combat readiness of their respective garrisons--all are demonstrating by their actions their attitude toward the construction and defense of our homeland. [end recording]

Exercises Fulfill Tasks

LD051954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lt Col (Bohumil Fuk), an editor, has sent us the following telephone dispatch from the area of the joint exercises of our army and the Soviet Army codenamed "Druzhba 1979":

[(Fuk)--begin recording] Once again in the late hours of last night great demands were placed on the troops taking part in the exercises. One section was strengthening its combat positions, while others were ordered to redeploy. In the area where the exercises are taking place, the weather is changing continuously. During the day it warms up, but during the night the temperature drops below the freezing point with snow falling. This is why the exercises are not merely a test of the abilities and powers of resistance of both our soldiers and the Soviet soldiers; they have also become a test of the most modern military equipment and weaponry.

I would like to quote now the words of one Czechoslovak military driver, Lance Cpl (Miroslav Karela): Without thorough training in peacetime garrisons, we would not have been able to hold our ground here on this terrain and in the conditions in which the exercises are taking place. But I would like to say that the infantry combat vehicles which we have--and I drive one of them--rank in quality among the very best. Their reliability and ability to cover various types of terrain are superb. We are able to (?everywhere), and thus we, the drivers, will certainly fulfill our tasks both today and in the days ahead. [sentence indistinct]

This morning, everything is ready in the predetermined areas for the fulfillment of the further tasks of the "Druzhba 1979" exercises. The tank crews, artillery units, reconnaissance units, airmen and members of other branches of the armed forces have again been demonstrating their combat skill and the results of their previous training. [end recording]

Attack Launched in Exercises

LD051958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lt Col (Bohumil Fuk), an editor, has sent us the following report from the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies codenamed "Druzhba 1979":

[Begin (Fuk) recording] This morning, in very difficult weather conditions--for it has been snowing heavily here since this morning--Czechoslovak and Soviet formations have launched an attack. It is expected, as soon as the weather permits that the air force will also join in the attacking operation in support of the ground forces. At this moment, tanks and armored personnel carriers are moving steadily forward through difficult terrain to master the tasks set for this morning and to continue achieving their set objectives in the next few hours.

While both our units and Soviet units are complementing each other and jointly fulfilling the tasks set under the theme of the exercises, meetings in individual areas are taking place between soldiers of both armies and working people from factories and unified agricultural cooperatives. While driving an hour ago from the field to this telephone, we encountered a rather nice incident. We came across an icy road, and in order to complete our journey in time we wanted to put chains on the tires of the vehicle we were traveling in. Suddenly a cross country vehicle appeared before us and a smiling Soviet general jumped out, offering to help us. When he found out where we were headed, he advised we would not be able to get through even with the help of chains and pointed us along another route. It does not happen very often that a general gives a helping hand to a journalist to enable him to fulfill his assignment. [end recording]

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ELECTRICITY MODIFIED 1 FEB

AU021405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 79 p 1-2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Another Successful Day for Miners"]

[Excerpt] Coal reserves at electric power stations, higher electricity production during test operations of the Jslovske Bohunice V1 nuclear power plant and some other favorable circumstances make it possible to change the restriction on electricity consumption as of 1 February and to go over to supplies in accordance with the agreed-on consumption charts of regulation degrees [stupen] No 7, which prohibits shifts of electricity consumption to nights, Saturdays and Sundays, and No 9, which requires the maximal operation of all enterprise power plants and the furnishing of their supplies to the electricity network. The addition of 160 million kwh in the supplies for February is a considerable improvement compared with January, although not all consumers can yet be fully satisfied.

U.S. MAJORITY OPINION CONTRADICTS DENG'S VIEWS

LD030040 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] After 3 days of talks the Chinese vice premier has left the U.S. capital on the second stage of his United States tour to visit Atlanta, Houston and Seattle. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler describes to us his observations from the U.S. capital:

[Kaeubler] The Chinese vice premier has left wintry Washington. It really is something when such a grand bourgeois paper as the New York TIMES states, that no American of the cold war era ever managed to get so worked up in anti-Soviet speeches as Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] did during his Washington stay. And UPI, the well-known American news agency, revealed that the Beijing [Peking] leader only once used an English word. UPI states that to the observer it is certainly significant to hear that this one word had to be "war." The American press made no secret of its view that Deng Xiaoping did not come to Washington to discuss with the Americans some agreements on science, technology and culture and to help the modernization of China. Deng's main concern was to convince top U.S. politicians that--as the visitor from Beijing himself puts it--there could no longer be acceptance of the strategic balance of power existing in the world today. And the Chinese visitor spoke, moreover, without diplomatic (?niceties) whenever the opportunity presented itself. The United States could today no longer singularly deal with the Soviet Union. This required a bloc aimed against the Soviet Union. And Deng also named the partners--the United States, the West European NATO states and Japan together with Beijing. As observers here in Washington are already noting, this may meet with the approval of security adviser Brzezinski and his supporters. But the American public's general reaction calls for prudence, especially since Deng did not leave unsaid what ideas in the Beijing strategy are connected with this.

The Beijing leader talks to the Americans as if he were proarmaments Senator Jackson himself telling them that they would only lose through a SALT agreement. And here in the United States of all places where the bitter experiences of the major military defeat in Vietnam have not yet been forgotten, Deng threatened to teach Vietnam a lesson at the next best opportunity.

If in Washington there were at the beginning illusions that political capital could be made out of a connection with Beijing, it can now be noted that disillusionment is setting in after all. James Reston, the commentator known the world over, states in the New York TIMES that Deng is giving advice to the Carter administration, which can hardly be otherwise described than interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

In view of the fact that Deng is at one with the broad range of those hostile to detente in the United States and is calling for opposition to SALT, the U.S. President felt the need to say something. During a banquet he said that there is much political agreement with China, but Beijing cannot assume responsibility for U.S. foreign policy. But the ambiguity of this statement is that the extremely short press communique at the close of the talks poses many questions. No mention of progress was made in the disarmament question, of the banning of nuclear weapons having priority in all negotiations, or of the signing of SALT which is a cardinal question for military detente. Also--and this reflects the majority of the American public--Dr Herbert Scoville, former deputy chief of the CIA, (?states), "it would be disastrous to my country's security interests if the United States were to let itself be drawn into a game connected with many risks and adventures."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PLO'S 'ARAFAT ON REELECTION

AU020947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Erich Honecker congratulatory telegram to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Beirut.

On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee I convey to you my most cordial congratulations. I am convinced that on the basis of the decisions of the 14th meeting of the Palestinian National Council the PLO will succeed in winning new successes in the struggle for implementing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in firm cooperation with the socialist states as well as all other progressive forces in the world.

At the same time, I would like to express my certainty that the close relations of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and the PLO will continue to develop successfully in the future. I wish you, esteemed comrade Yasir 'Arafat, the best health and energy in your responsible activity.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WPC MEETING IN BERLIN

Axen Attends Session

LD031310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council met in another plenary session this morning to continue the debate started the day before on the fundamental questions of detente and disarmament. As on the day before, representatives of different political, ideological and religious convictions from all parts of the world will speak. British Labor MP James Lamond, who is the chairman of the day, called Carlos Candal of Portugal as the first speaker. The parliamentary deputy of the Portuguese Socialist Party conveyed greetings from his delegation which, he said, includes Christians, socialists, communists, democrats, nonparty members and representatives of the trade union movement and youth organizations. Among those seated in the Presidium of the peace forum was Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Carlos Candal said the Berlin meeting would impart fresh impulses to the struggle of the forces of peace in Portugal. Before the opening of the plenary session, the six commissions met for further discussions.

Pascal Luvualu, secretary general of National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA) said at the extraordinary meeting of the WPC today that disarmament is the concern not merely of the nuclear powers but everybody's business. The struggle for peace requires the support of peoples who are still oppressed and are fighting for their freedom and independence. The Angolan speaker pointed out that his country has already recognised the new Kampuchea.

Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] Secretary General Mirjam Vire-Tuominen gave an account of the many initiatives of the WIDF in the worldwide struggle for peace. The WIDF intends to step up its activities for the sake of a happy life of the young generation in all countries, especially during the "International Year of the Child." It is in this spirit that it wants to contribute to the "world conference on the peaceful future of children" to be held at the nongovernmental level in Moscow.

The extraordinary meeting of the WPC today adopted an appeal by the WPC to the peoples of the world for worldwide disarmament. The participants in the meeting from all continents endorsed the call for action with prolonged applause.

Prof Kade of the FRG, who represents the World Federation of Scientists, said that every day $1 billion is spent on armaments. On the other hand, misery and hunger prevail in many parts of the world. The NATO decisions to step up arms expenditure, which are tantamount to an erosion of all detente efforts, must therefore be strongly rejected. He reported that in the FRG forces holding different ideological views are getting together to prepare fresh actions against the arms race in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

Secretary-General of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom Edith Ballantine from Canada said that support for the SALT-II talks is very important. She referred to the inflammatory statements of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] and said that the foreign policy of the Beijing [Peking] leaders is very dangerous. Much work remains to be done to overcome anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

Arms Race, Palestine, Kampuchea Discussed

LD051615 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Facine Bangoura, spokesman for the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization [AAPSO], told the extraordinary meeting of the WPC in Berlin today, 3 February, that imperialists are trying by every means, including increased military influence in Africa, to undermine the fight of the peoples for freedom and independence. The United States and other NATO states are brutally disregarding human rights. A number of puppet regimes have been set up in order to realize imperialist intentions. The spokesman for the AAPSO expressly welcomed the creation of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea.

Romesh Chandra, WPC president, reported that more speakers had asked to address the plenum. In order to give them, too, the opportunity of airing their views, a night session had been planned for tonight.

He next directed the delegates' attention to the WPC draft appeal against the arms race. He pointed out that this document had been thoroughly prepared in numerous discussions and meetings. Thus, representatives of about 35 states had participated in preparing the draft inside the presidium and the WPC office.

He gave the floor to Roger Mayer of the French peace movement who explained the draft. Romesh Chandra then pointed out once more the various viewpoints and main concerns which had played a part in the preparation of the draft appeal, the delegates of the extraordinary meeting to prolonged applause, unanimously accepted the appeal.

On the subject of "peace and justice in the Middle East, solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine," a solidarity meeting as part of the WPC extraordinary meeting in Berlin took place this afternoon. Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, was also present in the presidium of this solidarity meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Aziz Sharif (Iraq), WPC vice president. At the beginning of the debate Romesh Chandra said that as long as imperialist aggression and intervention continue, there will be no peace in the Middle East. The WPC supports the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine whose sole legal representative was is the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Oleg Kharkhardin, vice president of the Soviet Peace Committee, regarded the separate agreement of Camp David as an attempt by imperialism and Zionism to smash the Palestinian liberation front and all other national movements in the Arab region. The second solidarity meeting of the WPC extraordinary meeting in Berlin on Saturday began with an enthusiastic manifestation of solidarity with the people of Kampuchea. Ros Samay, secretary general of the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], was given a standing ovation, which expressed the cordial sympathy of all the participants present. The representative of liberated Kampuchea expressed his pleasure and satisfaction that the WPC, and millions of peace-loving people everywhere had recognized and supported right from the start the KNUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

Ros Samay assured the participants in the meeting, attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, that after the destruction of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, an additional power for maintaining peace in Southeast Asia has emerged and it is aware of the full solidarity of all progressive forces in the world.

The statement by the spokesman of the Bulgarian Peace Council, Lalyu Ganchev, that the whole of peace-loving mankind has noted with great joy and confidence the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, was also underlined by many other speakers. Representatives of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, the Mongolian Peace Committee and the Peace Movement of Honduras all expressed their solidarity with Kampuchea.

On behalf of Laos, Souk Vongsak paid tribute to the victory of the Kampuchean people as a factor of peace in the Southeast Asian region. Ramen Banerjee (India), WPC member, advocated that the Indian Government recognize and support as quickly as possible the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Nikolay Polyanov, deputy editor in chief of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, conveyed to free Kampuchea the greetings of the workers of the USSR who, he said, will be supporting the peaceful development of the fraternal country at all times. Isamu Kobayashi of the Japanese Peace Council spoke out against any kind of forcible interference in the internal affairs of the people of Kampuchea. The victory of Kampuchea is the victory of the whole of progressive mankind. This concept was unanimously expressed by speakers from Jordan, Sri Lanka and Mexico. At the end of the meeting that participants approved with prolonged applause a solidarity statement for Kampuchea.

Appeal on Ending Arms Race

LD032116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The text of the appeal adopted by the extraordinary meeting of the WPC is as follows:

Stop the Arms Race.

Appeal of the WPC extraordinary meeting. Berlin, 2-5 February 1979.

Peoples of the world, men and women of all continents:

Commonsense, concern for the preservation of civilization and the future of mankind imperatively demand from us all the joint solution of the most urgent task:

Stop the Arms Race

The production of new means of mass destruction of ever greater destructive force has assumed frightening proportions. It has assumed such a dangerous nature that the arms race, unless it is halted, threatens to get out of control and lead mankind to the abyss of a nuclear disaster.

Stop the Arms Race

That means assertion of resolute, effective steps along the road toward universal and complete disarmament to guarantee lasting peace.

Stop the Arms Race

That means continuation and deepening of the policy of detente to open up new prospects for it.

Stop the Arms Race

That is the principal demand in the present stage of the struggle for peace.

This demand unites ever broader popular masses and all peace-loving forces. It was voiced by the first ever special UN meeting on disarmament. It is contained in many constructive proposals and ideas which have been submitted by a number of governments of socialist, nonalined and other peace-loving countries, political parties, nongovernmental organizations, and of personages of different views.

The realistic possibility exists of making an immediate start with the practical limitation and cessation of the arms race. In order that this possibility may become reality, still more active, still more resolute and still more purposeful action by the peoples is needed. The opposition of those who profit from the arms race and therefore sabotage all measures to stop it must be broken.

Never before have the forces of peace been so numerous and strong as today.

They are capable of foiling the conspiracy of the militarist circles and mass media of imperialism. The forces of peace are able to put in their place those who with the myth known of old, of the "Soviet military threat" seek to block detente. The forces of peace must step up their efforts so that the NATO states stop increasing their military potential and continuing increase their arms budgets, because this would trigger off a fresh round of the arms race.

The production of neutron weapons and their stationing in various countries must be prevented.

The forces of peace are profoundly concerned by the refusal of the PRC leaders to join in specific measures for the cessation of the arms race. Their support for the most reactionary forces, especially in Chile, Iran and South Africa, causes deep anxiety.

This position together with the thesis of the "inevitability of war" seriously imperils the interest of detente and peace. From the extraordinary meeting of the WPC we appeal to all who desire peace and are ready to make a practical contribution to its preservation:

Let us develop a powerful and dynamic movement for the cessation of the arms race. Let us organize mass meetings, demonstrations and marches. Let us address petitions, protests and demands to parliaments and governments. Let us manifest at national and international rallies of the peace-loving public by various forms and methods the hopes for peace of the peoples. Let us concentrate our efforts on the most important objectives:

We say no to nuclear weapons. Let us demand the speediest signing and implementation of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons between the USSR and the United States, the immediate start of negotiations by the five nuclear powers--the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and China--for the ultimate destruction of all types of nuclear weapons.

We say no to the neutron bomb. Let us unmask the machinations of the militarists intended to mislead public opinion and prepare the ground for the inclusion of neutron weapons in the arsenals of NATO. Let us demand a ban on the production of any new types and systems of means of mass destruction.

We say no to the arms budgets. We say yes to the peace budgets. Let us demand: stop the unceasing increase in the expenditure for war purposes; cut the arms budgets of the militarily and economically strongest states, above all the permanent members of the UN Security Council; use the resources thus set free for the prosperity of the peoples, for aid for the developing countries and for the eradication of hunger, suffering, illness and illiteracy.

The cessation of the arms race, the implementation of disarmament and the preservation of peace is the common cause dear to our hearts.

Let us act resolutely under the watchword: In the name of life: away with the weapons of mass destruction, stop the arms race.

MUECKENBERGER STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH USSR

LD052159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--For the citizens of the GDR, love of their own socialist fatherland always means loyalty to and solidarity with the main force of the socialist community, the land of Lenin. This was underlined by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, in an ADN interview on the occasion of the annual general meetings of the departmental groups and basic units of the Friendship Society which will begin today. The Friendship Society is turning more toward the younger generation to broaden its knowledge of the Soviet people and their heroic deeds in the struggle against fascist barbarism, as the GDR's most loyal friend and ally and as the main force in the socialist community of states, in world socialism and in the struggle to secure world peace. Erich Mueckenberger paid tribute to the 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the USSR as a new dimension in cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

NEUMANN RECEIVES UN ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD052048 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1455 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR Government Commission for the International Anti-Apartheid Year, received in Berlin today Leslie O. Harriman, Nigeria's permanent UN representatives and chairman of the UN special Anti-Apartheid Committee. He briefed him on the many measures taken by the GDR regarding International Anti-Apartheid Year. He came out strongly against increasing imperialist attempts to interfere in the affairs of sovereign African states and against NATO attempts to extend its scope to Africa. He emphatically supported the demands at the 33d UN General Assembly for ceasing any political, economic, military and nuclear cooperation with the apartheid regime.

Harriman expressed gratitude for the GDR's active commitment and praised its active support for International Anti-Apartheid Year. He expressed his conviction that the GDR will continue to give a valuable impetus to the international struggle against apartheid and racism in line with its consistent policy. Both men pointed out that the South African racists' quest for nuclear arms, supported by the NATO powers, carries a special risk to peace in Africa and thus to international security. The imperialist attempt to preserve South Africa as a bastion of racist and colonialist oppression should be resolutely countered.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON DENG XIAOPING'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD031154 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI)--NEPSZABADSAG's Washington correspondent comments in the daily's Saturday issue the program of Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] official Washington visit in an article entitled: "Normalization of Relations?"

"Such spectacular appearances hardly comply with the officially proclaimed essence of the event, that notably, that the United States has recognized the People's Republic of China, and the two countries have set to normalize relations. Everyone felt, as it was impossible not to feel, that more or even something else was at stake, however, no one calls this 'more' or 'else' by the name."

However, the contradictions latent in the events pop up time and again. It may have been an accident, or may well have happened on purpose, that Carter "made a mistake" on two occasions, addressing his guest before the public alternately as Mr President and Mr Deputy Prime Minister. It is well-known that Deng is only deputy prime minister who, nevertheless, was given a treat otherwise due to heads of state by the official America, while China's head of state and prime minister was watching from Beijing [Peking] how the man was faring in Washington who has already disappeared in the ditch of court intrigues two times. At times this situation made the impression as if America would be urging and pressing on China this friendship, and the latter would reluctantly accept the offered American technics, loans and relations. A well-known "communism expert" instinctively felt this when giving this title to his article "China Is Playing Its America-Card", runs the article in the Budapest paper.

"A similar warning sign can be also the triumph of that American far-right, which not so long ago swore on the Taipei government as sole legal representative of the whole Chinese people, and threw curses on the Beijing "reds". Has perhaps the confirmed American reaction changed? All know that the Chinese leadership has changed its policy and joined the most extreme Western militarist circles. And Deng even took the liberty to criticize--in a manner incompatible with the status of an official guest--a third country, and America's SALT policy, and to question why America is allegedly "in strategic retreat" in the face of the Soviet Union.

"In the light of the above 'normalization of relations' as official essence of the event, rings rather false. None the less convincing is President Carter's almost mechanically repeated thesis about America's wanting to treat 'equally' China and the Soviet Union, and 'not to build up relations with any of them to the harm of the other'. And when keeping on repeating these slogans they do not refuse the rude anti-Soviet assaults of Deng Xiaoping."

NEPSZABADSAG then points out: "The American Government is naturally aware--has to be aware--of the realities to which several sober American articles call attention in these days: The relations with the Soviet Union are much more important for the United States, than the contacts now being set up with China. The Soviet Union is the superpower with which it has to reach an agreement concerning the limitation of strategic arms--in their own interest, and in the interest of the whole of mankind. This relation does not violate any of the interests of either China or any other state. The Soviet Union never urged the United States or any other power to increase armament against some other state. On the contrary: The Soviet Union is trying to lead the world to the road of disarmament. In contrast to this the United States still has not normalized trading with the Soviet Union, but promises vast aids to China to its modernization which in turn gives the U.S. lectures of anti-Sovietism. Would this be that equal treatment?...the first soft but unequivocal voices are speaking up in Washington and saying that something is wrong. The outcome of Deng's visit is a far cry from real American interests", stresses the Budapest daily NEPSZABADSAG.

'THREE GOALS' OF DENG'S U.S. VISIT EXAMINED

LD040014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar evaluates the purpose of Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit to the United States and how far it has succeeded:

[Kulcsar] On the morning when the official American-Chinese talks began in the White House President Carter told his guest, as part of the opening speech, that he had already visited China. At the beginning of 1949 the submarine in which Carter served sailed into Qingdao [Chingtao] Harbor. However, it soon had to make a hurried departure because of the arrival of units of the Chinese Liberation Army.

As a matter of fact, I was the political officer of the units which took Qingdao, Deng Xiaoping countered. Of course, the President could well have become the guest of the Chinese and then the vice premier would not be our guest, Brzezinski said, who, being a historian, succeeded in conveying an important point by this simple witticism.

However, since history unfolded in Beijing [Peking] and Qingdao, in Moscow and Washington as it did on 28th January 1979 a high-ranking Chinese leader, in the person of Deng Xiaoping, arrived for the first time in the United States. Deng came hoping to achieve three things: First, as a short-term goal to put obstacles in the way of improved Soviet-American relations, particularly as regards the key factor SALT and, as a long-term goal, to bring about an American-Chinese-Japanese-West European alliance against the socialist world. Second, Deng wanted to gain American scientific, technological, industrial and financial support for the modernization of China. Third, the vice premier aimed at increasing his own standing at home.

It is too early to say how far Deng has succeeded in achieving these aims. The reason for this is: Deng's words have reached American public opinion, the legislators and the members of the government, and no doubt some of the seeds imported from Beijing have fallen on fertile ground. Despite this, judging by hints given in public speeches, President Carter probably told his guest in quite unambiguous terms that the United States will not give up its intention to sign the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union, at least providing the conditions are deemed right. The more sober American commentators, by the way, have warned the administration not to pursue Beijing's course on this issue. The decision, however, has not yet been taken, and thus it will probably take weeks yet before we can discover how much of Deng's first goal will be realized.

As regards American help in the spheres of science and industrial deliveries, it is certain that the vice premier will not go home empty handed. Chinese students and scholars will study in America; the United States is going to build, beside hotels and a coca-cola plant, a steelworks, a fastbreeder reactor, as well as a long-range communications satellite system. Yet it is highly questionable just how much technology and goods China can absorb and, especially, pay for. Even without any bad will on our part, it is not difficult to foresee that the euphoria felt by certain American enterprises at the prospect of vast deliveries to China will be shortlived, even if, as Deng said on American television, the present Chinese-American honeymoon will not come to an end.

Deng has also said other clever things, and it must be admitted that he conducted himself well in public and presented a good image for American television--as well as for Chinese television since the latter received the Washington, Atlanta and other broadcasts by way of satellite. Admittedly, not all of them: the ultra-Maoist and pro-Taiwan demonstrations were not shown. At any rate, millions of his compatriots saw that Deng is a welcome guest of official America. In future he will be able to gain strength from this in his struggle against his opponents within the leadership, and it might be this very fact that will give him victory.

On the other hand, it is also possible that his opponents might remove him--for the third time--on the grounds that he travels the capitalist road, that he is liked too much in the United States. In the final analysis, it will take time before we can judge how far Deng has succeeded in reaching his third goal, namely, that of strengthening his position at home.

DEPUTY PREMIER SZEKER'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD051900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Gyula Szeker has arrived in Moscow. The deputy premier is to participate in the session of the intergovernmental committee of countries cooperating in the construction of the Orensburg gas pipeline.

PARTY WORKERS' DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD050944 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 3, (MTI)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a delegation of Hungarian party workers stated in Moscow January (?30) to February 3, under the leadership of Janos Berecz, head of department for the HSWP CC. While in the Soviet Union, the delegation was received by Boris Ponomarev, substitute member of the CPSU CC Political Committee, secretary of the CC, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CC. They conducted talks with officials in the CC International and Foreign Affairs Departments and had a meeting with CC substitute members Vadim Zagladin and Oleg Rakhmanin.

COMMUNIQUE ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S BRAZZAVILLE VISIT

AU311818 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Communique on an MSZMP Delegation's Visit in the Congo"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, an MSZMP delegation led by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the People's Republic of the Congo between 25 and 28 January. The delegation met with Denis Thystere-Tcicaya, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, and had talks with Jean Pierre Thystere-Tcicaya, head of the International Affairs Department of the Congolese Labor Party, as well as with other high-ranking representatives of the Congolese party and government. The delegation visited industrial and agricultural establishments and cultural institutes.

The talks were conducted in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. In the course of their discussions, the parties informed each other about their parties' activities and countries' positions and reviewed topical aspects of the international situation. They established with satisfaction that the forces of progress and socialism have achieved considerable successes in the struggles waged against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They expressed their conviction that the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will triumph. The two sides proclaimed their solidarity with the African democratic people's regimes, which are the vanguard of social progress on the continent.

The parties discussed possibilities for further developing friendly bilateral relations during the talks. The MSZMP delegation has departed Brazzaville for Budapest.

MTI: ROS SAMAY DISCUSSES CAMBODIA'S FUTURE

ID052155 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI)--MTI reports from Berlin: Ros Samay, general secretary of the Cambodian Unity Front, who is attending the extraordinary Berlin session of the World Peace Council, spoke to Hungarian correspondents in Berlin about the most urgent internal and foreign political tasks of his country.

Speaking about jobs connected with reorganization of life in Cambodia, the Cambodian politician said: "During its over three year terror rule the militaristic and fascistic dictatorship of Pol Pot destroyed the country's infra-structure and practically annihilated the society. We are on zero point in everything which means the fundamental conditions of human life. We have no food, clothing is insufficient, many people have no roof over their heads. The cities had been evacuated and families scattered. We have to set up the organs of people's power, security and administration, re-unify families and re-populate the cities.

About problems of re-organizing public administration, Ros Samay said: "Besides turning the country into a concentration camp, Pol Pot and his followers murdered millions of people, first of all skilled intellectuals, scientists. We have no alternative now, but find the best sons of our people, those who are worthy and apt for organizing and controlling the most important activities. These people we have to train. We are certain that the socialist countries will help us also in this field. For years we have no schools and very few instructors."

Ros Samay then spoke about the tasks of the Cambodian Communist Party: "We consider one of our most urgent tasks the establishment of a new communist party of Cambodia. Following the victory we already set to organizing it. We have to pursue an extensive enlightenment activity among the population, as the Pol Pot regime discredited the notions of communism, Marxism-Leninism."

The Cambodian leader underlined the importance of normalizing his country's international relations saying: "It is public knowledge that our people have not for a moment been alone in their revolutionary struggle. The socialist countries firmly supported us, and together with all of the world's progressive forces they are backing our just struggle. We could get evidence of this also at the Berlin conference of the World Peace Council. Further strengthening of friendship and solidarity with Vietnam is of special importance for us. We should like to square the differences of opinion with our neighbors as early as possible, too. We want hostility with no one. We wish to build up good relations with every neighboring and remote country on grounds of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect of sovereignty, non-interference into each other's internal matters and equality."

Ros Samay mentioned in his statement also the anti-Cambodia policy of the Peking leadership: "Cambodia," he said, "was fully liberated on January 7. However, since the day of the victory the Peking leaders have been spreading the rumour that fights are going on, and that Pol Pot and his followers have not put up with the victory of the people's liberation forces, which has allegedly been won with foreign assistance. By spreading such rumours the Peking leaders reveal not the truth but their own desires. The scheme of the Peking leaders to lame and to liquidate us, was built in sand. With all means they are attempting to back the fallen regime, but they pretend that this support is addressed to Prince Sihanouk. However, the essence of their machinations is to be found not in the question "with whom?" but in this "against whom." When our people ousted the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, they also struck a fatal blow on some superpower schemes of the Chinese policy," said Ros Samay to Hungarian journalists.

GYORI SPEAKS AT FUNERAL OF ANDOR BEREI

LD030705 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] The funeral of Andor Berei took place in the Imre Mezoe Road Cemetery in Budapest today. The funeral address was delivered by Imre Byori, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, on behalf of the Central Committee.

[Gyori--begin recording] We are saying farewell to the eminent fighter of the Hungarian and international workers' movement, the loyal son of our party and socialist fatherland, Comrade Andor Berei. His life and work have followed, from his early youth to the moment of his death, the course along which the outstanding fighters of our party have progressed and are progressing. Fate forced him to live abroad for a long time; far from his country he served the cause of general human progress and socialism and at the same time the cause of Hungary's liberty and independence. Like the best of our comrades, he remained loyal to his country and people and together with our compatriots fighting against fascism at home and abroad he contributed to saving Hungary's national honor. He was always guided by requirements of the party's policy and he regarded his activity as service to the people and to this policy. What he created is a valuable and lasting contribution to the service of our revolutionary ideals and to their assertion in ever wider spheres. His life's work lives on in our socialist social system, the historic achievements of our people and party and the victorious progress of our cause. [end recording]

1979 AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TARGETS REPORTED

LD051918 Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI)--The 1979 production value of Hungarian agriculture is expected to exceed the 1978 level by 3-3.5 percent--computed at unchanged prices. The growth foreseen for plant cultivation is 5 percent, for animal husbandry 2, for food industry 4.5, for forestry and timber industry 4-5 percent. These targets should be achieved through a higher rate of productivity stemming from better exploitation of the technical and economic means at hand. Cereals and corn fodder production will be increased according to the plan. Wheat crops are to remain unchanged, as an excess over the 1978 record of 42.5 quintals per hectare will compensate for a slight decline in sowing areas. Maize will be grown on nearly 1.5 million hectares, with the average yield to exceed last year's 50.0 quintals per hectare.

Larger areas and higher average yields are planned for industrial plants. On a somewhat smaller area the sugar-beet harvest should reach a 380 quintals per hectare average as compared to 356 quintals in 1978 with higher sugar contents, too. The sowing area of sunflower should expand by 4 percent, while those of rape and soya remain unchanged. The average sunflower yield will probably exceed 16 quintals per hectare. The national potato needs will be met by bigger crops to be harvested from a slightly smaller territory.

The area under vegetables will be the same size as last year, with the cropping pattern closer adjusted to the demands. The production value should climb 5 percent over the 1978 levels. The quantity of tomato will be raised by 55 percent and that of green peas and paprika by 10 percent each, chiefly for use by the canning and cold storage industries. Fruit production is to go up by 6-7 percent, vine-growing by 14 percent. As for animal husbandry, cattle production will increase by 3.8 percent and the annual milk yield by 130 litres per cow. The cattlestock will reach nearly 2 millions, including 900,000 cows. In 1978 the pig population was larger by 1.3 percent than this year. Sheep breeders will continue to raise the number of ewes, together with mutton and wool production. Poultry farms should keep production on the current level and strive for higher efficiency and lower production costs. The small animals breeding sector goes on to raise rabbit and pigeon production. The rabbit population will grow beyond one million in 1979.

SOVIET MINISTER OF RAILWAYS HOLDS TALKS IN WARSAW

Meets With Jaroszewicz

LD051745 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Soviet Minister of Railways Ivan Pavlovskiy. Important problems in cooperation between the transport ministries of both countries were discussed, especially those concerning rail freight. Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, minister of transportation, took part in the talk.

Discusses New Line

LD060646 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb, PAP--Soviet Minister of Transport Ivan Pavlovskiy stayed in Poland. He held talks with his Polish counterpart Mieczyslaw Zajfryd. The two discussed problems of further development of railway transport and of scientific and technological cooperation in this field between Poland and the Soviet Union. The two paid particular attention to mutual preparations of conditions to appropriately utilise in future the railway line between Vladimir Volhynski and Katowice, now under construction, for the need of the exchange of commodities between the two countries and with the third countries.

STATEMENT BY U.S. MOVEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SALT REPORTED

LD052300 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb PAP--(By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)--As already reported, a group of well-known American political and social activists, scientists, writers and former diplomats established a movement designed to mobilize social support for the conclusion of the American-Soviet agreement SALT-2.

The two co-chairman of the movement, former Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Defence Townsend Hoopes and former American Representative at the U.N. Charles Yost, issued a statement which reads: "A failure in SALT negotiations or that in the ratification of SALT-2 would mean the curbing of armaments control process, which in turn would result in a rapid growth in political tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and a swift increase in armaments spendings on both sides."

The statement recalls that some 80 percent of Americans definitely come out for SALT agreement which proves that the American public opinion perceives and understands perfectly well the relation between disarmament negotiations and consolidation of the United States' security.

Among the organizers of the movement in favour of SALT-2 are such popular activists as former American secretary of defence, Clark Clifford, senior of American diplomacy Henry Cabot Lodge, rector of Notre Dame University, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh and others.

BRIEFS

TOGO AMBASSADOR--Today Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received at an audience at the Belweder Palace Foli Agbenozan Tettekpoe, the Togo ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, who presented his letters of credentials. Also present were Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State and Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD]

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO RCP CC 1 FEB PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU051000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 1 February RCP Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Central Committee plenum has discussed very important problems for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and for the improvement of the material and cultural living standard of all our people.

We have concluded the 1978 plan with generally good results. Seen as a whole, remarkable successes have been recorded and our country has traveled through another important stage in fulfilling the 5-year plan and in implementing the 11th party congress program.

As follows from the report and communique, in 1978 industrial output increased 9 percent compared with 1977 and the growth rate for 3 years of the 5-year plan is 11 percent; that is higher than the plan provisions.

An industrial output of approximately 60 billion lei has been achieved in excess of the plan. Given these figures, we could state that we have, indeed, recorded important achievements in the 3 years of the current 5-year plan.

Despite all this, I must point out that the 1978 plan, together with the additional provisions, has not been completely fulfilled, especially because of the shortcomings in the food industry--partly because of the agricultural harvest--but also because of deficiencies in the organizational framework. and in the normal progress of activity in this sector of our economy. On the other hand, it was also because of serious shortcomings in the chemical industry caused partly by the serious damage that put an installation out of operation for several months. Certainly, there are other ministries, too, with a number of shortcomings, however, the non-achievements at these two ministries alone amount to almost 12 billion lei. Had these shortcomings been avoided we would have been able not only to fulfill the plan, including the additional tasks envisaged, but also to achieve an additional output of more than 10 billion lei.

In the case of other ministries, especially the Ministry of the Machinebuilding Industry and the Ministry of Construction Material [as published], although the plan has been fulfilled as a whole--even overfulfilled in the case of machine-building--the item specified plan as concerns a number of important products has not been fulfilled; a fact that has created many difficulties in the normal progress of the production process and in fulfilling our export tasks. Therefore, the other ministries, too, which fulfilled their plan provisions as a whole, have also had a number of quite serious shortcomings which reflected negatively on our industrial activity. I wanted to stress all this because it is necessary for us to take firm measures to strengthen the sense of responsibility, order and discipline in all sectors of activity and to completely fulfill this year's production plan, including compensation for last year's lags. I certainly do not want the comrades from the metallurgical industry to think that I have bypassed them. They are also among those who have created great difficulties by not fulfilling their metal production, especially as regards rolled steel. Neither the rolled steel production as a whole nor that of its product varieties, which are needed by our economy, has been fulfilled. At the same time, light industry should not think it is not responsible in any way for the serious shortcomings, for the nonfulfillment of the plan tasks as regards certain products, although they had all conditions available for implementing these provisions.

Last year a 16 percent higher investment volume was achieved compared with 1977. More than 500 industrial production capacities were put into operation, a fact that strengthened our society's material-technical basis and created conditions for continuously developing the national economy. Despite all this, one must state that in this field, too, the plan was not completely fulfilled. We record a serious lag from a value viewpoint of almost 17 billion lei. But most importantly a number of projects and production capacities were not put into operation in time and this creates serious difficulties this year as regards insuring the material basis for the normal progress of the production process. This is why it is necessary to take determined action to put delayed production capacities into operation as soon as possible and to completely fulfill the investment plan so that all units and production capacities envisaged for this year can begin operating. The material conditions in this respect are insureed; what is needed now is serious efforts, proper organization of construction work and work in the machinebuilding industry, in metallurgy and in the other industrial sectors which must deliver the necessary equipment and installations in a timely fashion to put into operation all production capacities envisaged for this year and to fulfill the investment plan.

I must also mention that there are serious lags in the field of housing construction. It is known that there are many applications for housing in all counties, without exception. Our party and state have taken measures to allocate the necessary means for building an additional number of apartments compared with the 5-year plan provisions. The shortcomings in organizing work appropriately in certain counties and localities have led to the nonfulfillment of the housing plan. We must take all the necessary measures so that this year and in 1980 the housing plan will be fulfilled completely. For this purpose, only standard projects should be carried out; we should build only 4-5 story apartment houses--in which case the mechanical part of the construction is also insured--and we should speed up the commissioning of factories for prefabicated parts. Let us mobilize all forces in each county so that all apartment houses are built in keeping with the provisions, so that we will meet the people's housing requirements under more favorable conditions.

I do not want to refer to other problems because they are included in the communique. As I have stated, we will discuss these problems more extensively during the meeting at the beginning of March.

As for agriculture, a certain increase in production as a whole was achieved last year as well. We have recorded an increase of 20 percent over 3 years compared with the preceding period. As regards grain production we have achieved an increase of more than 4 million tons per year compared with the average of the last 5-year plan. Despite these important increases as a whole, agriculture has not fulfilled its plan both because of unfavorable climatic conditions and because of the quite serious shortcomings and deficiencies that were obvious in the activity carried out by agricultural units and the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture.

We have recorded satisfactory results as regards the increase in livestock. According to statistics, we have achieved an increase of several percentage points in all animal breeds. This is a very good thing because it creates a lasting basis for this year and next, both as regards an increase in livestock and for insuring animal products for the people. However, the plan provisions in this field have not been fulfilled either--although targets in this field are very important. This nonfulfillment is particularly due to the very great shortcomings last year in animal breeding; the low birth rates and high death rates in almost all breeds. The so-called necessary slaughtering was also high. All this demonstrates the poor organization of work, the poor tending of animals and, especially, the lack of order and discipline that exists in this sector.

We have also recorded nonfulfillments in the field of vegetable, wine and fruit production and in the production of industrial plants; however, I do not want to refer to them now. Generally speaking, one must state that we cannot be satisfied with how we worked last year in agriculture. The nonfulfillment of production cannot be blamed only on climatic conditions, but also on the great shortcomings that were obvious in this sector last year.

It goes without saying that firm measures are necessary to radically eliminate the situations to which I have referred and to insure a greater increase in agricultural output and in the implementation of the plan provisions.

We have recorded important achievements in the other economic sectors, too, but there are also serious lags. I would like to mention in this respect the quite serious shortcomings in transportation--which, unfortunately, continue this year as well--despite all the efforts that have been made to supply this sector with the necessary means which, if used rationally, insure the transportation of the goods and products we have available. It must be stated, however, that the leadership of this ministry, the transportation units and the various sectors in this field lacked the discipline, order and the sense of responsibility which are required in such an important sector for our entire economic activity.

Very serious shortcomings were also noted as regards the question of quality and economic efficiency. The measures set forth by the Central Committee plenum last spring regarding self-management and self-administration, the increased responsibility of the leadership of units and of all working people in better carrying out the economic activity have not led to radical improvement in this field. It is true that these measures were applied only in the second half of the year and only at the beginning of this year will they be applied in all fields. However, it must be stated that serious shortcomings are obvious in technical questions, in quality matters and in the concern with more rapidly introducing the achievements of science and modern technology in the production process and in the proper organization of work and the production process.

As for foreign trade, were we to take only the fact that a 10 percent increase has been recorded in this sector compared with last year, then we could view these results as satisfactory. But, comrades, we must state that this figure is made up of approximately 16 percent of imports while exports amount only to 6 percent--a fact that is very negative.

This has quite seriously affected the balance of trade and the balance of payments. I am dwelling on this problem because it is necessary for us to compensate for--as has been envisaged--all nonfulfillments in exports last year and to deliver all products for which we had firm contracts and which are actually requested by our foreign partners. Let us insure an appropriate policy for fulfilling the export plan and for preserving an even balance of trade and balance of payments. In this respect great responsibility is, of course, incumbent upon each ministry and upon each economic unit. But we must also state that the Ministry of Foreign Trade [as published] also has a particular responsibility: It must fulfill the tasks envisaged by law and the tasks for which it was created--to insure the fulfillment of foreign trade tasks by preserving an even balance of trade and balance of payments. At the same time, the Ministry of Finance must pay appropriate attention to this sector of activity. I am dwelling on this problem because the achievement of a even balance of trade and the guarantee for appropriate exports are essential for the proper progress of the economic activity. We must, certainly, pay proper attention to achieving the necessary imports. But apparently we do not have to focus in this direction because, unfortunately, leadership of both of the ministries and many enterprises focus a great deal on imports even when similar products are available in our country which could replace those from imports.

All sorts of explanations are made to demonstrate that it is better to import products rather than getting down to work and producing them in our country. However, both the leadership of the enterprises and those of the ministries are less insistent when it comes to insuring exports to secure conditions for payment.

This is why I want to seriously draw attention to these problems of all comrades, including the county party committees which often telephoned the Central Committee to say that they had not received I do not know what product from imports; however, none of the first secretaries from any county has thus far ever telephoned to say that they have not delivered products for export in time and that they pledge that they will remedy this shortcoming as soon as possible. And it is primarily exports that should concern them. We may only consider imports after we create the necessary means of delivering our products for export. Measures have been worked out in this respect which are known by the comrades in the economic sector, including the first secretaries. What is necessary now is to take firm action to implement the program set for the foreign trade sector, expecially insuring exports.

Esteemed comrades, on the basis of the high growth rate of the national economy and on the basis of the increase in the national income, the program on improving the living standard has been successfully implemented in keeping with the 11th congress provisions, including the additional provisions established by the national conference.

As the report and communique show, in 1978 real remuneration increased 8.3 percent and the peasants' real income increased 5.7 percent. The people's incomes have generally increased some 12 percent, much more than the growth rate of the industrial and agricultural output as a whole and of the national income and the social product. During the past 3 years we have achieved an increase in remuneration of more than 21 percent, thus actually fulfilling the initial provisions of the 5-year plan.

At the same time, during the 3 years that have elapsed, the peasants' real income has increased more than 25 percent--which means that in this respect, too, the initial 5-year plan provisions were fulfilled.

The improvement of the living standard is also reflected in the amounts of products sold to the people which in 1978 were more than 11 percent higher than in 1977.

It is obvious that the achievement of the measures regarding an improved living standard for all our people is the direct result of the activity carried out and of the successes that were recorded in developing the national economy. This clearly illustrates the correctness of our party's policy and the fact that all we achieve is aimed at insuring the improvement of the people's well-being and our society's general development. However, it is necessary to keep in mind that this increase must be a more serious concern of ours so as to fulfill the tasks on increasing output and labor productivity, net production and the national income. Only thus will this increase be able to influence the country's general development. Certainly, we have all conditions available so that, in keeping with the plan provisions, in 1979 and 1980 we will able to achieve the second stage of the wage increase, as well as the other measures established for increasing the living standard. However, as I have already mentioned, I would again like to draw attention to the fact that we will be able to achieve all this only if the 1979 and 1980 plan provisions are fulfilled. This is why it is necessary that the answer to these important increases in the working people's wages should be better activity in all fields so that all 1979 and 1980 plan provisions can be fulfilled under most favorable conditions.

All these successes forcefully demonstrate the correctness of our party's policy and the fact that the 11th congress decisions are in keeping with the possibilities and requirements of the development of our forces of production, with the material-technical basis of socialism and building the comprehensively developed socialist society. They are the results of the heroic work performed by the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all working people, irrespective of nationality, who are resolutely implementing the party's policy in all fields. This is why, from this rostrum of the Central Committee plenum, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals and to all working people irrespective of nationality, and to all our people and to wish them ever greater successes in fulfilling the 5-year plan. (loud, prolonged applause)

In connection with the 5-year plan, I would once again like to draw attention to the need to focus all efforts on implementing the 1979 plan provisions, the item specified plan and all the other indexes under most favorable conditions. Let us take all necessary measures to insure the qualitative and technical level of the entire production process; let us concern ourselves with fulfilling the investment plan in all fields--both industrial and social. Let us do all we can to fulfill this year's export plan, including the compensation for the nonfulfillment of the plan in 1978. Let us concern ourselves very seriously with questions such as economic efficiency and strengthening self-management and self-administration in all sectors. Let us make use of the general assemblies, which are being held at this time, to seriously discuss all problems linked with the 1978 activity and with the measures that must be taken to fulfill this year's plan under the most favorable conditions.

I have not referred to questions linked with material-technical supply because these questions have been extensively discussed. It goes without saying that the achievement of production requires proper material-technical supply and efficient activity in this sector in order to appropriately resolve all problems raised day to day by this activity. This also presupposes the improvement of the activity carried out by all those bodies which are directly responsible for how plans are fulfilled in all sectors of activity and which must take effective action to resolve problems that are raised.

Comrades, I want to repeat that we have everything that is necessary to insure the fulfillment of this year's plan, and I want to express the conviction that all working people, all party organizations, party and state bodies will do all they can to conclude 1979 with positive results and insure the fulfillment of all plan indexes.

Esteemed comrades, the second important problem discussed by our plenum refers to improving the leadership and planning of agriculture and to the creation of the general [unice] industrial-agricultural state and cooperative councils. In adopting these measures we have proceeded from the fact that our agriculture has reached a stage when serious improvements are necessary to insure the uniform leadership and planning of the entire activity of agriculture production.

We have good experience so far. Intercooperative councils have, indeed, shown that closer cooperation between agricultural units is an important factor in fulfilling the tasks incumbent upon us in agriculture.

It is obvious that the division of agriculture into sectors--state and cooperative units--was in keeping with a certain development stage.

This division was, undoubtedly, of importance in the progress of agricultural production. This division was in keeping with the conditions when we did not have enough mechanical or chemical means and when we were compelled to concentrate these means especially in the state sector to achieve a secure output in this field in order to meet the needs of the national economy. We had neither enough specialists nor enough experience in the leadership of large agricultural units.

However, our agricultural situation has radically changed. The entire development level of agriculture--the organizational framework, mechanization and the chemical side of it--has actually brought about a strong closeness between the various sectors of agriculture. The current organizational framework and the leadership structure of agriculture divides, in fact, the forces we have available--the human and mechanical forces. Thus, the uniform specialized technical leadership of agriculture is not insured; not to mention the economic one. As is known, and as has been stated here, there are either state agricultural units with good results, or poor cooperatives, although between them there is only a step or not even that much. Or we have state units with poor results and cooperatives with good results. Each specialist is working his field; were I to refer to those in state agricultural enterprises--who, in fact, are very many--they often do not even look around, to their neighbors, and do not lend a helping hand to their nieghboring units in properly organizing and carrying out agricultural work. There are, certainly, other things as well--both positive and negative--which makes us seek better forms of organizing, planning and leading agriculture in a uniform manner.

The measures that have been presented at this plenum and that have been unanimously adopted aim, on the one hand, at generalizing positive phenomena and, on the other hand, at eliminating negative phenomena and insuring, both at a local, county and central level, uniform leadership of the activity of organizing, planning and carrying out agricultural work.

The creation of the generation of the general industrial-agricultural state and cooperative councils is an important factor in the direction of a uniform leadership in agriculture--certainly with the primary goal of increasing agricultural production, because it is understandable that everything we do in this field is aimed at a more substantial increase in agricultural production and, on this basis, a general improvement in the activity in this sector. As mentioned in the decision, within the framework of these general councils, the state and cooperative sectors retain their autonomy and property, but cooperate closely to make more efficient use of the labor force and the material basis in order to continuously increase agricultural production.

The general councils must insure the rational use of all the landstock, irrespective of whose property it is; they must insure the more rational adaption of crops and their rotation and the streamlining and specialization of production.

It is also necessary to insure unified mechanical and technical means so that they can be more efficiently used. As for heavy machines and equipment, one should even create uniform [unice] enterprises for counties or for several general councils to use them as rationally as possible and with maximal economic efficiency. It is completely abnormal for mechanical means from state enterprises or from stations for the mechanization of agriculture [SMA] to not work year round at full capacity as has thus far been the case.

There should be no fear of rapidly concentrating--beginning already this month--the mechanical means in a single mechanization unit, thus insuring the rational use of the technical basis and the timely fulfillment of agricultural work--a fact that will positively reflect on all agricultural activity.

It is also necessary to make more rational use of and achieve a more rational leadership in the use of chemical substances in agriculture, of the irrigation systems and in improving lands and so forth.

At the same time, the general industrial-agricultural council must insure the more forceful development of the animal breeding sector and of fruit, vine and vegetable growing. Within the framework of these councils a uniform development of the industrial processing of agricultural products and of other industrial activities must also be insured.

I might refer only to the industrial processing of certain agricultural products. For instance, in wine production, I must point out that there are cases now where there are two winemaking centers in the same locality: A state and a cooperative center; sometimes there are also two storage houses, two milk contracting and processing centers and so forth. If they were unified, the activity would be carried out in a more organized manner and with better results, including the question of economic efficiency.

As I have already mentioned, we must insure the more rational use of technicians, of the labor force in the entire general industrial-agricultural council and an appropriate training of the labor force.

Undoubtedly, along with these measures which are closely linked with agricultural production, the educational-political activity within the general council must be better organized by making use of the forces we have available to achieve better results in our work in this field.

I completely agree with those comrades who have stressed here that the creation of the general industrial-agricultural council must bring about a closer relationship between the leadership of the production process and the leadership of agriculture. Its creation should bring about firm measures to eliminate bureaucracy in agriculture and in its leadership and make better use of specialists. They must carry out their entire activity at the bottom of the echelon: In the production process, they must not be appreciated for their paperwork or on the basis of their reports but on the basis of the results they record in the sectors of activity, in their specialty.

Within the framework of these measures, a special role is incumbent upon the SMA. The role of the SMA will be as general stations for mechanizing all agricultural work and as stations using all means, including transportation means, in agriculture. Proceeding from the important role the SMA will play in the agricultural production activity, it has been established that in future they should not be paid as they have been in the past, that is, according to the number of hectares and fields [hantri] worked, but they should only be paid according to the production they achieve on the areas worked. This means that we are introducing a completely new system in which these stations no longer fulfill the role of service rendering, as they did thus far, when, no matter if the production was achieved or not, they had to be paid. Now they become the main organizer of agricultural production and are responsible for it. The incomes of these mechanization stations, and in fact those of the state, depend on the production that is achieved.

This needs, undoubtedly, a new organization of the SMA and, in keeping with this, their increased responsibility in all sectors of activity. The wages of SMA personnel will also depend exclusively on the output achieved and not on the number of hectares or kilometers done.

We believe that these measures are of particular importance both for increasing their responsibility, for better organizing and carrying out agricultural work and for the material incentive for the mechanization stations and for their personnel; they are of importance for the genuine application of the socialist principle, thus linking remuneration more closely to the quantity and quality of the work performed.

We have also deemed it necessary for veterinary surgeons to be integrated into the activity of the production cooperatives, the place where there are animal farms, thus eliminating, actually, the current veterinary districts in which veterinary surgeons had no direct responsibility in fulfilling the animal breeding program. The transfer of veterinary surgeons, including veterinary districts, to cooperatives must now bring about their assuming full responsibility for the health of animals, for the birth rate and for the development of the animal breeding sector in cooperatives. They must certainly also deal with the development of the animal breeding sector in state agricultural enterprises--veterinary surgeons were employed in these units in the past as well--and in the private households of the cooperative members.

The aim of all these measures is to coordinate the development of the material-technical base, the new conditions in our agriculture with the organizational framework and with the forms of leadership and planning that require greater responsibility and a uniform leadership of agriculture. Many of the shortcomings that have become obvious are also determined by the deficiencies in the organizational framework of agriculture, by the waste of labor force and the lack of uniform responsibility--beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture down to the bottom of the echelon.

As the decision stresses, the creation of these general industrial-agricultural councils must by no means lead to underrating or neglecting the agricultural production activity carried out on the lands privately farmed by cooperative members or on privately owned lands by farmers in areas not under cooperatives. On the contrary, in areas under cooperatives the general councils and the leadership councils of cooperatives, the state enterprises and the SMA are also responsible for the activity carried out on privately farmed areas, that is, for the entire agricultural output in the area of the given general council. There are special bodies in areas not organized in cooperatives--districts--both for agricultural and animal breeding activities. There are specialists who, under the guidance of the people's councils and the agricultural directorates, must concern themselves closely with developing agricultural production in the given areas. This presupposes raising agricultural activity generally, both in state socialist units and in cooperative units, as well as in privately farmed and privately owned areas.

As you were able to see from the report, a number of measures have been adopted in counties and at a central level and at the Ministry of Agriculture. We have proceeded from the need, beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture, to insure uniform leadership and responsibility in the sectors of activity throughout the field of agriculture to eliminate overlapping, lack of responsibility and, especially, to increase the spirit of responsibility of each person in his or her sector of activity so that we do not have to point our finger to one area or the other as is the case today. As you see, we have retained the department for state agriculture. It concerns itself more with economic activity, because the entire specialized guidance is performed by specialized bodies of the Ministry of Agriculture.

We must understand well that we can no longer be satisfied with achieving better crops on a few hundred thousand hectares; we now have the mechanical and chemical means available, we have the technical forces and specialists so that we can set the task of equalizing the development of all sectors--in accordance with what zone of fertility the given area belongs to. In this zone we must insure equal conditions for mechanization and the use of chemical substances, we must insure the same quality of seeds and, certainly, the same output and the same economic efficiency. All units must also keep a strict record on the basis of the same norms.

All these measures naturally increase the responsibility of the National Council of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture as the single body for organizing, planning and guiding agriculture. It is fully responsible to the party and state for implementing the program on the development of agriculture. It is also necessary for us to improve the activity of the National Union of Cooperatives, which must be actively integrated into the production process and must insure the proper progress in the activity in cooperatives, an increased role of the general assemblies and so forth.

The Academy of Agricultural Sciences has particularly great tasks in developing agriculture. It must adapt to the new organization so as to insure appropriate assistance to the general councils--seeds, pure breeds and everything that is needed in this direction. The basis of scientific research is expanding--and thus conditions are created for us to actually achieve a radical improvement in this field.

It is necessary for us to further concern ourselves with improving the work style and methods at all levels, from top to bottom. We must eliminate the system of sending circular letters and of holding teleconferences which replace direct contact with the working people; this system should be used only in very exceptional cases and not as a means of supervising agriculture from an office.

We must fully eliminate interminable meetings. The law on organizing the production process and work in agriculture envisages, I believe--and if this is not very clear in this law, then we have to take measures--that throughout the period of agricultural work any kind of meeting should be forbidden both at an agricultural level and at a party or any other level. No agricultural worker or specialist--when I refer to specialist I include the director and party secretary, because each in his way is a specialist--should not be called to such a meeting. They should stay at the council, at the cooperative and should concern themselves with the agricultural production. It is certainly necessary to hold meetings and to discuss the various problems--but there are slower periods during agricultural work in which we can organize such activities quite appropriately.

We must pay much greater attention to the participation of the working people, the cooperative farmers and by the other agricultural workers in the entire activity carried out by the agricultural units and by the general council. This necessarily requires that the work performed by the collective leadership body should be improved, that we should pay greater attention to the opinions and suggestions made by the masses of working people. We must understand that the fulfillment of the great tasks in agriculture cannot be insured without the active and conscious participation of all working people who are working in this sector.

Let us strengthen the role and responsibility of the leadership councils as decisionmaking and executive bodies. They must insure the more competent leadership of this important sector in agriculture.

It is understandable that it is also necessary to improve the party's leadership in agriculture.

In this respect the Executive Political Committee has decided to propose--and the adopted decision already carries this--that each general council should include a party organizer [organizator] who will be responsible for the entire agricultural activity and for the party and educational-political activity. The election of the party organizer as chairman of the general industrial-agricultural council aims precisely at linking the party organizations closely to the entire production process and at stressing, by this means, that the essential task of the party activity is to achieve that agricultural production which is in keeping with requirements and the available possibilities.

Undoubtedly this presupposes, comrades, that we provide good party organizers, at least at the level of the former district secretaries. Let us seriously concern ourselves with seeking the best cadres to whom we can entrust this work of great responsibility in the general industrial-agricultural councils and in leading the party activity in this sector. At the same time, the appointment or recommendation of the SMA director and chairman of the council's executive bureau takes into consideration the important role incumbent upon SMA in organizing and carrying out agricultural work. It is necessary for us to find--in this case, too--the best cadres, cadres with political, organizational and technical experience who will insure the fulfillment of the great tasks incumbent upon them.

In each station we will have a chief mechanical engineer for technical problems. Therefore, the SMA director must have a thorough knowledge of mechanical and agricultural problems generally and, at the same time, he must have thorough organizational, economic and political experience in order to fulfill his tasks at least at the level of the former chairman of the district people's councils. Only thus will we be able to insure that these councils we have created will not be formal councils, but that they will be able to play an important role in our agriculture.

Certainly, the party organizer, as chairman of the council, must actively participate in organizing the entire activity of agriculture. But he must also concern himself with uniting the communists, the party organizations and all working people in all sectors, all communes under the given council's jurisdiction to fulfill the tasks of developing agriculture.

The party organizer will thus coordinate the activity of all party organizations in all units and communes--not only agricultural ones, but also industrial and educational ones--within the jurisdiction of the general council. The party organizer must insure that all communists participate in fulfilling the tasks of the general industrial-agricultural council. The creation of these councils does not by any means reduce the role of the communal and city people's councils; on the contrary, each one must assume full responsibility in his field and area so that the activity is carried out in most favorable conditions. Likewise, the role of the county people's council in the agricultural activity does not decrease, but on the contrary is enhanced.

Great tasks are, of course, incumbent upon the county party committees. We must openly state that the shortcomings that were obvious last year both in industry and in agriculture are also due to shortcomings in the activity of the party organizations and of the party committees, including the county party committees. Firm measures are therefore necessary to strengthen the responsibility of the party organizations and of the communists in all fields, to improve the activity of the county committees in appropriately leading the entire activity in the given county.

As I have already mentioned when I referred to the general council, I want to stress that greater attention must be paid to the educational-political activity in all sectors of agriculture, both among the ranks of the cooperative farmers and among all working people and all specialists. We must place particular stress on the spirit of responsibility and on strengthening order and discipline in all fields.

These are the directions and results we expect from the measures we have adopted today. We must do all we can so that they are clearly understood by everyone who is active in agriculture so that all efforts are aimed at implementing these measures and at rapidly increasing agricultural output.

As regards the measures for cancelling and reducing certain debts--which amount to more than 13 billion lei--they are determined by the fact that over the years, due to the nonfulfillment of agricultural production and due to shortcomings, certain units were unable to pay their credits and debts toward the state. I want to be understood very well by everybody, especially by those active in agriculture, by all cooperative units that this cancellation is not a bonus, but, in fact, a criticism, a negative assessment of the economic activity carried out by these units. No one should conclude from this that if he continues to perform poorly and if he continues to use up everything, the state will lend a helping hand. One must view this measure as an impetus to take drastic measures to improve work and increase the efficiency of all units. There is no cooperative that cannot record a good output.

In taking these measures which are to help those cooperatives which over several years have carried out unsatisfactory activity, we had in mind that thus the county committees, the agricultural bodies and the people's councils and now the general industrial-agricultural councils would thoroughly examine the shortcomings and, on this basis, take tangible measures to avoid such a state of affairs in the future.

I hope that all comrades will clearly understand that these measures, which actually mean great effort on the part of the state and the workers class, will actually bring about a greater sense of responsibility and an improvement in agricultural activity.

We want these general councils to begin their activity without any particular financial-economic problems. From the very beginning we want to insure equal conditions for these councils with the hope that all of them will fulfill their tasks with positive results.

As I have mentioned, all these measures are part and parcel of our party's agrarian policy in the new development stage of our socialist society. They are designed to create a better organizational and economic framework to implement the agricultural program set forth by the 11th congress, to increase the role and contribution of agriculture in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

Undoubtedly, all these measures will be received with approval and enthusiasm by all peasants, by all working people and specialists in agriculture and will give new impetus to the entire activity of increasing agricultural output and of insuring ever greater quantities of industrial-agricultural products, for meeting both the needs of all our people and those of exports. On this basis we will also be able to insure a greater increase in the peasants' incomes and a better living standard for cooperative farmers and for all working people in agriculture.

At the same time, the general industrial-agricultural councils will play an important role in bringing the two main sectors in agriculture closer to each other, in improving the general level of agriculture and in achieving the gradual approximation between the towns and villages and in raising the general level of civilization of our villages and their degree of development.

The unanimous adoption of these measures by the Central Committee plenum demonstrates that our entire party is determined to do all it can to insure the resolute implementation of the 11th congress decisions in the agricultural field, thus increasing the contribution of this important sector of our national economy to the entire development of our socialist society.

Proceeding from all this, it is necessary--as has been stressed in the report and decision--to immediately proceed in implementing these measures so that by the end of February all general industrial-agricultural councils will be set up and can begin their production activity.

We must keep in mind that we should leave certain activities that need more thorough examination and longer-term measures for the second stage. We should not hurry to adopt certain measures that will cause difficulties in the proper progress of the activity. Taking into consideration that all autumn work has been carried out, it is obvious that all units should continue to work under the same conditions as when they began their work. Therefore, the problem of amalgamation and of achieving new crop-rotation according to the type of land will be resolved only at the beginning of the next agricultural year. We should not try to reorganize things now, except in the areas where this is possible--such as the mechanization field where this amalgamation must be carried out immediately, and in animal breeding and other fields. In the performance of work, especially in the case of grains, we cannot change anything now and we must not interfere. We must focus all our efforts on performing all agricultural work under most favorable conditions, so that we will be able to achieve the production envisaged in the plan. I want to stress that reorganizational measures should by no means make us neglect the timely carrying out of the agricultural work that is due in the winter and in the spring.

In conclusion, I would like to express my conviction and the conviction of our entire Central Committee that all communists in agriculture, the peasants and all working people in villages will do all they can to respond to the measures adopted by our party and state by radically improving their activity, by achieving larger crops and by fulfilling this year's plan.

With this conviction I wish all those who are working in agriculture and in all county committees success in fulfilling the plan and in all of their work. I wish all of them much good health and happiness: (loud, prolonged applause. The participants in the plenum stand up and, in an enthusiastic atmosphere, give ovations to the RCP, the Central Committee and the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANDREI VISIT

For the PRAVDA account of the communique issued on the visit of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to the Soviet Union see the East Europe section of the 6 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

AU051226 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1222 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/2/1979--On February 5, Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu received on a formal presentation call the new ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Chen Shuliang [Chen Shu-liang]. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Receives Egyptian Ambassador

LD022302 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/2/1979--On February 2, Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, received 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, at the latter's request. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU031500 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of aktivists of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by Viktor Vasilyevich Gordeyev, deputy chief of the Directorate for International Tourism attached to the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, arrived in Bucharest today.

The delegation will attend the events that will be organized in our country to mark the 31st anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, upon the invitation of the Romanian Association for Ties with Foreign Countries.

BRITISH JOINT COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN LONDON

AU031404 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-British government commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation ended in London today. During the session, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, the two delegations stressed the particularly positive influence of the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Great Britain in 1978 on developing trade exchange and cooperation at various levels.

Thus, new measures were worked out to develop industrial cooperation and Romanian-British economic exchange in the light of the program agreed upon during the summit dialog, especially in such fields as electrical engineering and electronics, aeronautics, mining, machine-tools, installations and in agriculture.

The two delegations also conducted talks in connection with cooperation to achieve economic projects in third countries and agreed to encourage Romanian enterprises and British companies to achieve such projects. For this purpose, the delegations submitted proposals to each other.

The delegations positively assessed the activity carried out in such fields as science and technology. At the end of the session, the chairmen of the two sides in the joint commission, Gheorghe Petrescu, minister and secretary of state at the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, and (Clyton), undersecretary of state at the British Trade Department, signed a protocol.

1978 STEEL PRODUCTION, 1979 PLANNED OUTPUT REPORTED

AU061029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 6 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/2/1979--The communique of the fulfillment of the single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in 1978 shows that the industrial production of the Romanian metallurgy grew 8.7 per cent in 1978 as against 1977. The steel output reached 11,779 thousand tons, which means 500 kg per capita. Worth mentioning is that 54.5 per cent of the steel output is superior alloy steel.

At present, Romania ranks 14th in the world as regards steel production.

In 1979, Romania will produce 13,764 thousand tons of steel. Thus the per capita production will exceed 600 tons, compared to only 18 kg in 1938. Big quantities of superior alloy steel will be produced, required by the basic sectors of the national economy. Numerous production capacities will be commissioned. Out of the 800 industrial units to be built in 1979, 40 per cent are for metallurgy and chemistry.

MORE ON TITO'S VISIT TO KUWAIT, IRAQ

Mikulic Meets With Yugoslav Businessmen

LD052300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Presidium, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, held talks today in Kuwait with representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations which are involved in capital construction projects in Kuwait. Our businessmen informed the Yugoslav leaders about their life and work in this Arab country, where they are building several economic and other projects. Prospects for the long-term presence of Yugoslav builders in Kuwait, which are assessed as very favorable, were discussed at considerable length.

On several occasions during the talks with President Tito, statesmen of this Arab country have spoken in highly appreciative terms of the contibution made by our enterprises to Kuwait's economic construction, and have expressed satisfaction with the quality of work done.

Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Presidium, acquainted the representatives of 13 Yugoslav building and other enterprises with the current sociopolitical and economic trends in Yugoslavia.

Tito Thanks Kuwaiti Amir

LD060020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--On leaving the territory of the state of Kuwait, SFRY President Josip Broz Tito has sent Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah the following telegram:

"As we leave Kuwait, allow me, your highness, to once again cordially thank you, on behalf of my associates and on my own behalf, for the attention and hospitality with which you surrounded us during our stay in your country."

"I am particularly pleased at having had the opportunity to meet you and to visit a country whose progress has left a deep impression on me. This visit and our exchange of views confirmed the readiness of our two nonalined countries to continue to work for the development of friendship and fruitful bilateral cooperation, as well as for the application of the principles of nonalinement and the achievement of broad cooperation and peace in the world. I send you my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the further progress and prosperity of your country."

Comment on Iraqi Talks, Cooperation

AU052110 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic report]

[Text] Milutin Milenkovic reports the following from Baghdad on the talks held by the Yugoslav delegation there and on the development of cooperation between our country and Iraq:

The first 2 days of the Yugoslav-Iraqi talks at the highest political level, together with the just concluded session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation, have yielded a great amount of new mutual information, [word indistinct] and conclusions.

In addition to the orientation and [words indistinct] political dialog between President Tito and President al-Bakr, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has also had a very substantive talk with Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister for foreign affairs; and Andrej Marinc, member [as heard] of the Federal Executive Council, has concluded his talks with the Iraqi minister for planning within the framework of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed committee.

The beginning of interparty consultations is now expected. Comrade Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will conduct these consultations on our side. Lt Gen Janko Susnjar has had a meeting with the Iraqi minister for defense, and thus it is clearly possible to confirm in this connection a comprehensive framework of the present Yugoslav-Iraqi state and party coordination of views. The views of Yugoslavia and Iraq are basically close to one another, but because of the specific nature of their positions and because of their (?party and state) political concepts, there are differences in their views on certain concrete questions. These differences must be openly recognized and eliminated through a maximum mutual understanding in the mutual interest and in the interest of the nonalined movement, in which both Yugoslavia and Iraq are very active factors.

In his interview granted to IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, President Tito very realistically appraised that the views of the two countries are (?similar), that is, (?close) but not identical. He called attention to the importance and ways of continuation and deeping cooperation [words indistinct] of the nonalined movement and its independence as a subjective world factor. We will see tomorrow and after that--when President Tito will meet with Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, and then again with President General al-Bakr--to what extent the Yugoslav and Iraqi views on certain essential international dilemmas have been harmonized so far on the basis of their common basic orientations; orientations which provide a solid foundation for this effort.

As regards the field of economic cooperation [words indistinct] at this stage of Yugoslav-Iraqi consultations the mixed committee has concluded its work here and a new protocol on this cooperation between the two countries will be signed tonight, that is, this afternoon Yugoslav time.

Economic cooperation is very significant both for Iraq and for Yugoslavia; the results are impressive and the possibilities for continuing and even expanding this cooperation undoubtedly exist. There are very sucessful examples of Yugoslav construction experience in the field of construction projects in Iraq, for instance the success of the Sarajevo Energoinvest enterprise in the construction of a major dam ahead of the scheduled time of completion.

But unfortunately there are also quite a few shortcomings in the operations of our work organizations in Iraq. There are instances of exceeding deadlines, of unsatisfactory quality of work and, in some cases, also of failure to honor commitments. All this has already harmed our business reputation in Iraq, particularly in view of the fact that several large projects have been awarded to us directly without any international open contests precisely because of the trust in us and because of a desire to develop cooperation with Yugoslavia. However, some of these decisions and contracts are passing through great trials in their realization and it is becoming increasingly more evident that our various types of work organizations and the banks backing them must organize themselves more efficiently if they want to be successful in the foreign labor, commodity and capital market.

Considered from this angle and (?supported by) practical examples, the demands for more stable and broader association of labor and pooling of resources assume an (?urgent) and concrete validity. And Iraq is one of our main petroleum suppliers as well as a very important partner in general for us.

It is expected that the forthcoming talks between Comrade Branko Mikulic and (Razak), member of the Politburo of the Iraq Ba'th Party, will cover all past experiences in the interparty cooperation which began 6 years ago, but which has somewhat declined during the last year because of various circumstances. From this point of view, too, it can be seen how the visit of such a high state and party delegation headed by President Tito and Iraq has come at the right time and how real and what great expectations are linked to its outcome.

PRESIDENT TITO TO VISIT SYRIA 8-11 FEB

LD051830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito will pay an official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from 8 to 11 February this year at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. During this visit the president of the republic will be accompanied by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and by other personalities.

KOVACEVIC MAKES STATEMENT ON VISIT TO BEIJING

AU051748 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Excerpt from (Dragana) Katanic interview with Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, in Belgrade on 5 February--recorded]

[Text] Early this morning the Belgrade delegation headed by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the city assembly, returned to the capital [from its visit to Beijing [Peking]. Immediately after the arrival of the delegation Belgrade television editor (Dragana) Katanic recorded a statement by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the assembly. The following is a passage from that statement:

[Question] Will this mark the beginning of long-term cooperation between the two cities?

[Answer] Well, certainly. We have in fact established the relations of friendship, if I may put it this way. We agreed that we should both state in writing our views on the concrete contents of our cooperation. I invited the chairman of the Beijing Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Lin Hujia [Lin Hu-chia], to visit Belgrade. He accepted this invitation with pleasure. On that occasion we will sign an agreement on cooperation. But it is obvious that there are several fields in which cooperation is possible, ranging from those of urban planning, communal services and housing to those of culture. And, this is of particularly great interest, at the same time there are very broad possibilities for economic cooperation, and not only through simple commodity trade, but also through production cooperation and joint ventures. I must say that there are some Belgrade enterprises which already have contracts with China, prominent among them are the Belgrade agricultural combine, Zmaj, the motor and tractor factory, Galenika and (?Miler) which are well on the way to establishing significant long-term cooperation.

MILOS MINIC RECEIVES AMBASSADOR EAGLEBURGER FOR TALKS

LD051747 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 5 (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, Milos Minic, had a talk of some length with the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Laurence Eagleburger, at his request.

Questions regarding the development of bilateral relations between the two countries and current international problems were considered on that occasion.

DOLANC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AT REGIONAL MEETING

AU312045 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 79 pp 1, 48 AU

[M.G. report]

[Excerpts] Bjelovar--On Friday, the second day of his visit to Bjelovar, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, toured two work organizations--the Sirela and the Cesma work organizations--and then had talks with leaders and representatives of the sociopolitical and self-managing organizations.

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and Eng Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also participated in the talks.

After having heard reports and after showing interest in the details of business policy, self-managing relations and the party-political activity, Stane Dolanc--addressing his hosts--said that it was necessary to do everything possible to stabilize our economy, particularly since the economic situation reflects on the political situation in the country. In this connection, priority should be given to an increase in productivity, not only in respect to the use of physical labor, but in the broader sense as regards the use and development of modern technology and the application of science.

Referring to the critical remarks made in the talks on the great burdens imposed on the economy, Dolanc said that one was justified in speaking about this, but also pointed out in this connection that our people behave in one way when they are at their job, where they want to earn more in an easier way, and in another way when they are at home, where they want to have as much as possible and where they want to live as well as possible, where they want to have a better apartment, more modern schools and hospitals and the like. The self-managing system is striving through the self-managing interest communities to overcome this contradiction because it offers the possibility that the needs of our people in education, health, culture and sports are best met in an organized manner in the self-managing interest communities. However, what has happened is that the needs of the self-managing interest communities threaten the economy's stability. Instead of the economy allocating funds according to the working people's needs, what is now happening is completely the opposite--the burden on the economy is determined, or rather shaped, according to the needs of the self-managing interest communities.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also dealt with the thesis of whether personal incomes in our country are high or low--and stressed that we would never be able to say that personal incomes are high if they are the result of work. Regrettably, personal incomes frequently are the result of a monopoly position. We are not making efforts, Dolanc said, to reduce the individual's standard of living, the individual's consumption. That would be erroneous and would have a destimulating effect. We must tell the people that the more they work the more they will get. There are no limits here.

The problem of housing also was mentioned during the talks. Dolanc said that this problem was one of the most serious problems of our society and that this was, in fact, a political problem. The League of Communists has clear positions on this problem. There are also signs of some positive trends: The tendency is toward economic rents, the idea that a privately-owned apartment is a form of capitalist ownership has been overcome as has the opposition to private spending.

However, on the whole this process is slow and, according to Dolanc, for three basic reasons: First, town planning is either lagging behind our needs or is 100 years ahead; second, the situation in the administration, particularly in communal administrations, is untenable and a citizen becomes exhausted before he obtains a permit; and third, the building industry is free to do whatever it wants. He pleaded that it should be insured through a political action, in which the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance have a special responsibility, that all participants in this chain will begin to behave differently, since it is impossible, as he said, to strive to achieve economic rents while uneconomic behavior is still present.

In his talk with the political and business leadership of the Sirela and Cesma enterprises, as well as in his talk with the leadership of the Bjelovar region and commune 1 day earlier, Stane Dolanc spoke about the importance and need to develop communications between the basic organizations and the communal leaderships, about the need to make the communal conferences more effective and responsible. He concluded: The strength of the League of Communists lies in the united activity of its members, in united action, and this can be achieved if the conditions, views and interests of the basic organizations and communists are united.

FRG ACQUITTAL OF ANTI-YUGOSLAV 'TERRORISTS' SCORED

Bilandzic Brothers Acquitted

LD032353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 3 (by TANJUG editor Djordje Milosevic)--Last Thursday, at the end of a trial lasting three weeks, the court in Cologne announced a verdict virtually acquitting the anti-Yugoslav terrorists, Stjepan and Ivan Bilandzic. Such a decision, to say the least, came as a surprise to both the Yugoslav and world public, as it shows quite clearly that the court closed its eyes to the facts accusing, seriously and unambiguously, these two terrorists from amongst the fascist-Ustashi emigration.

The court's decision releasing the Bilandzic brothers is a result of the well-known attitude of authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany to the members of this emigration. Unfortunately, this attitude has not changed in spite of the formal statements and promises to the contrary from top government and political figures in Bonn.

This conduct and to put it mildly--strange criteria of West German institutions can only give further encouragement to terrorism. At the same time, they testify to the continued existence in the Federal Republic of Germany of the double-standard policy with regard to terrorism. This can under no circumstance help restrain terrorism or contribute to an effective struggle against this evil, which is the duty of all member countries of the international community.

Attempts are being made, as they have been also up to now, to represent terrorists from amongst the extremist emigration as "political opposition". It is evident that the terms "political opposition" and "political asylum" constitute transparent formulas for the toleration of terrorists and preparation of terrorist acts, in which a large number of Yugoslav diplomats and other citizens have been killed or wounded.

The toleration of this activity in contravention to the Federal Republic's commitments under international law which stem, among other things, from the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, is incomprehensible.

Another fact which gives rise to concern is the creation in the Federal Republic of Germany of a specific atmosphere in which the courts act and pass scandalous sentences similar to the one pronounced in Cologne, and, earlier, in Frankfurt, at the "trial" of another anti-Yugoslav terrorist, Nikola Milicevic. Contributing substantively to this atmosphere has been the publicity which the West German mass media gave the terrorists by taking them under their protection and fanning up an anti-Yugoslav campaign.

It may rightly be asked what purpose is served by the tolerant attitude to terrorists from amongst the extremist emigration, what purpose is served by and what signifies the policy and practice of tolerating the activities hostile to another state--in the case in point Yugoslavia? The policy and practice certainly cannot serve the purposes of peace and international cooperation. They are not in accordance with the duty of all countries to put an end to terrorism, and they, beyond any doubt, devalue all claims by the Federal Republic of Germany to a major role in combatting terrorism at the international level.

Objection to Trial Proceedings

LD022358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2129 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 2 (TANJUG)--The official Yugoslav observers to the Cologne trial of anti-Yugoslav fascist terrorists, international criminal law and terrorism experts Dr Vladimir Vodinelic and Dr Zeljko Horvatic, have set out a number of objections to the course of the trial, the upshot of which, as known, were the scandalous sentences pronounced, the first objection set out by the two experts was that the public prosecutor was passive and did not adequately insist on those facts and elements substantiating the charges of the indictment. At the same time, the defence, the two experts state, used every possible opportunity to add its own comments to the testimony of witnesses in order to render its thesis more convincing.

The presiding judge did almost nothing to prevent this and, moreover, allowed the defence to interrupt the witnesses in their testimony, Professors Vodinelic and Horvatic stress. The judge, they add, reacted nervously to the very infrequent interventions by the state prosecutor.

The permission granted to a proven enemy of Yugoslavia, who was formerly sentenced for espionage and banished from Yugoslavia, to appear before the court as an "expert witness" on the Yugoslav legal system is without precedent in international legal practice, the two experts state. The action was evidently [word indistinct] to discredit the testimony of witnesses W. Grebes and N. Marketic who were examined by the trial prosecution and defense in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia. The testimonies given by Grebes and Marketic fully substantiated the main charges of the indictment but no mention of this was made in the explanation of the court's ruling, the Yugoslav experts set out. Terrorist Ivan Bilandzic, the Yugoslav experts noted has been acquitted on all counts of the indictment including those founded on evidence other than the testimonies of Grebes and Marketic. The Yugoslav experts set out that the Cologne court ruling is quite unacceptable in view of the evidence presented at the trial and, also, the incriminating past of the two terrorists.

Kicovic Comments

AU021934 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Bozidar Kicovic commentary: "Whom Did the Criminal Bench of the West German Provincial Court in Cologne in Fact Convict and Whom Did It Encourage?"]

[Text] The emigre Ustashi terrorists and gang leaders of anti-Yugoslav activities, brothers Stjepan and Ivan Bilandzic, will be practically free to continue their dirty, criminal, fascist-terrorist work.

This was decided yesterday by the criminal bench of the West German Provincial Court in Cologne, since it set these two criminals free. This judicial institution of the FRG, despite incontrovertible evidence and demands of the prosecutor that the evildoers be punished with 4 years, and 3 years and 3 months of imprisonment respectively, consciously took them, in essence, under its protection.

The motives for doing this can only be of an ideological-political nature. This same Cologne court only 5 months ago adopted the position that because of terrorism and evil deeds he perpetrated, Stjepan Bilandzic has no place in the FRG and should be handed over to Yugoslavia.

What has changed in the meantime? It is obvious that something has changed, but let us stress that it is in the negative sense, and that the undisputably influential protectors of murderers and anti-Yugoslav (?terrorists) have succeeded in saving them. This was done in order that they may use them again in the future for who knows what activities against democratic norms of behavior between sovereign and independent states; norms written down in the UN Charter and in other international acts.

Whom then did the Cologne court in fact condemn and whom and what forces did it encourage? With the adoption of double standards, the general struggle against all the forms of international terrorism was condemned, and those who undermine stability and peace in Europe and beyond were encouraged. Those who oppose good relations and coop ation between the FRG and Yugoslavia and their further advancement were encouraged.

Unfortunately, some elements of the practice so far, concerning the anti-Yugoslav activities in the territory of the FRG, indicate that one need not be particularly surprised by what happened in the Cologne court yesterday which confirms this practice. One would sooner say that it is another very serious warning that it is high time that the most responsible factors in the FRG should turn from promises to deeds so that anti-Yugoslav terrorists will indeed be combatted and punished.

As regards socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia and its peoples and nationalities, this is another warning that it will best protect its own general security and its own interests--which do not endanger anybody--by relying on its own forces and its own unity.

BORBA BEGINS SERIES OF ARTICLES ON EMIGRE TERRORISTS

AU020920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 79 p 15 AU

[Boxed introduction entitled "Why Do We Write About Fascist Emigres?" to a series of articles by D. Ganovic entitled "Terrorists of the 'Sixth Column'" dealing with the terrorist activity of the fascist emigres against Yugoslavia]

[Text] In recent months, much more than previously, the propaganda of certain Western countries has frequently been engaged, naturally in its own way, in writing about Yugoslavia. Their attention has not been directed at the 2.5 million emigrants and their families, nor at the 1 million of our workers who live and work abroad or at the members of their families, but rather at protecting a handful of criminals and bullies, members of the fascist emigre group from Yugoslavia.

Why is this so? Which are these forces that take care of their proteges? And when did their teamwork against Yugoslavia begin? Our feuilleton "Terrorists of the 'Sixth Column'" based on facts from BORBA documents and on the archives of the judicial and other organs will give us an answer to these questions.

From the rich wealth of data, which are solid documents for writing a "white book" about terrorism against our country, it can be determined who is behind this anti-Yugoslav campaign as well as behind some earlier activities. For this reason our intention is to present the truth about these criminals who attack people and institutions, the freedom of man and society. The revealing of truth is also the best weapon against these criminals, who in the past could not harm the reputation of Yugoslavia, which is politically strong, greatly involved in work, united and oriented toward further building a society of socialist self-management, toward expanding the limits of human freedom and creative work; of Yugoslavia, which has a strong international position, a country open for cooperation with all countries and all progressive forces of the world.

We are convinced that our feuilleton will show on whose side the truth is and that it will contribute to even better understanding and cooperation with those countries, which, regretfully, we mention in our feuilleton but with which we have good interstate relations in numerous fields that are well developed and which are of mutual benefit. We are convinced that these relations with these countries cannot be disturbed by the undermining activity of the ractionary circles, groups and individuals working against the interests and democratic forces in their countries, as well as against this kind of mutual cooperation.

Our feuilleton "Terrorists of the 'Sixth Column'" is primarily intended for our public, our citizens who know clearly that the past decades of work were marked by indisputable results, on the tested foundations of brotherhood and unity, equality and freedom, on the road of building a society that is opening up new possibilities and prospects. Our citizens are aware of the fact that with this development of theirs and with the achieved results they have gained a great reputation in the world which cannot be diminished by outbursts and actions by the advanced detachments of cold war policy, a handful of mercenaries and traitors from the ranks of terrorists from the "sixth column."

TRIAL OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF PLANTING BOMB RESUMES IN ZAGREB

AU020929 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 79 p 16 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Zagreb--The trial of five persons accused of planting a timed explosive device resumed before the council of the Zagreb District Court on Monday.

Tvrtko Milos, Antun Zink, Josip Pemic, Djuro Perica and Branko Vidacek are accused of planting a timed explosive device next to the Kreditna Banka building in Paromlinska Street in Zagreb in September 1975.

SERBIAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN PITTSBURGH REPORTED

AU311850 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Pittsburgh, 27 January--Last night the Serbian Executive Council delegation headed by Ivan Stambolic, president of the council, held a meeting with some 200 Yugoslav immigrants at the Royal Hotel in Pittsburgh. Speaking at the meeting, President Ivan Stambolic stressed that "the Americans of Yugoslav origin have played, and continue to play today, an important role in strengthening friendship and understanding between the United States and Yugoslavia."

He further pointed out the "significant successes achieved in the last few years in the renewal and deepening of ties and cooperation between the Serbian immigrants [in the United States] and their old homeland" and expressed hope that these ties and this cooperation will continue to be strengthened in the future. However, he said that "'a segment of the immigrants does not accept this approach and is orienting its activities against the SFRY, employing in this connection even terrorist methods; something which is condemned both by our and the American public.' In this connection Stambolic recalled that during President Tito's visit to Washington President Carter condemned these activities."

Yesterday Ivan Stambolic and members of his delegation held talks with officials from the large U.S. companies, United States Steel and Rockwell International, as well as the U.S. Engineering Company, an affiliate of the United States Steel Company. Forms of cooperation in the metallurgical industry were discussed. Following these talks, representatives of the U.S. Engineering Company and the Smederevo metallurgical combine signed an agreement on jointly preparing a study on the development of the Smederevo ironworks. Possibilities for business and economic cooperation between Yugoslav economic organizations and Rockwell International were reviewed during the delegation's talks with the officials of the latter. Mutual interest in long-term production cooperation and joint ventures was especially emphasized in these talks.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANNING COMMUNITY SET UP IN ZAGREB

LD030701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--A self-management agreement on the setting up of a business community for the planning and construction of nuclear power stations was signed today in a festive manner in the Croat Chamber of Economy in Zagreb. The agreement on the setting up of this community, called Jugoatomenergo, was signed by the representatives of 11 complex work organizations with 79 basic organizations of associated labor--the producers of mechanical and electrical equipment and planning, building, assembling and transport organizations from Slovenia and Croatia.

The agreement on the setting up of Jugoatomenergo is the result of the conviction, confirmed by the experience gained in the construction of our first nuclear power station at Krsko, that the Yugoslav economy is capable of planning and constructing nuclear power stations in the country and of being a business partner in the planning and constructing of nuclear power stations in other--especially developing--countries.

VECERNJI LIST INTERVIEWS JOVO UGRCIC ON COLLECTIVE WORK

LD030658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Jovo Ugrcic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, emphasized in his interview to Zagreb VECERNJI LIST that the collective manner of work and leadership should above all be applied in the organizations of the League of Communists and leaderships. Ugrcic believes that this should not delay its application also in all other socio-political organizations, especially the SAWP, trade unions, organs of authority and, in a corresponding manner, in associations and institutions which deal with large material resources and where decisions are made on the rights and duties of the working people.

Jovo Ugrcic said that adverse views were also heard in our country about promoting collective work. According to some, the process is too fast, while according to others, it is too slow.

Jovo Ugrcic believes that the best thing is to allow the action to develop its logical pace within the framework of normal activity, but with the determination to implement Tito's initiative without hesitation and in the best possible manner. The implementation of this idea should not be accompanied either by raising a racket in the "let's go" style or by waiting. The bidding of "who will be first and who next to him" is also harmful. The task is a very responsible one and it must be understood as such. According to Ugrcic, the basic principles are known, while their application can only be verified in practice in order to find the best solutions.

Referring to speculations raised abroad by talk on collective work in our country, Ugrcic emphasized that the process of perfecting collective leadership was not an expression of weakness in our political system. On the contrary, it is an expression of social and political stability which encourages further development of the system. Otherwise we would have to continue tolerating contradictions between the already achieved level of democracy and self-management on the one hand, and the manner of work of the leading organs and institutions on the other.

Saying that there will always be people in our country who will criticize this action, Ugrcic said that one should not be too concerned about them. We are more interested in the dilemmas within our own ranks, Ugrcic said, and added that these dilemmas could be either the result of poor understanding of the essence or due to the interests of individual people and their excessive ambitions. "Consciously or subconsciously, some comrades are showing their doubt by giving discreet warnings: This is a long-term historic process, it is necessary to be well-prepared, these are statutory and constitutional obstacles and so on." There are also others who say that "the introduction of collective responsibility and the position of chairman could lead to sloppiness."

However, the majority of leading people will certainly approach this task in an active and conscientious manner as members of the League of Communists. Some of them will most certainly not do this with sufficient internal enthusiasm. In this context, there are individuals who say that Tito's idea is not topical because of leadership tendencies, and that leadership tendencies do not represent a danger in our country and we should not attribute too much importance to them.

The member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia said in this connection that leadership tendencies were the product of relations in every bourgeois and bureaucratic society. In our country they are alien to the political system and when they appear, and even join up with technocratism, they become the greatest brake for self-managing association and socialist democracy. In his opinion, the leadership tendencies do not represent the danger which they did in the recent past. However, if we did not continue with firm democratic action, the leadership ambitions and the danger inherent in them would be real and possible.

According to Jovo Ugrcic, all that has been said about leadership tendencies represents the reason for constructing a firm barrier in the system against their sources and, what is even more important, against the possibilities for their reproduction. The discussion on the collective manner of work also includes the question of responsibility, and this kind of leadership, in Ugrcic's opinion, strengthens collective and individual responsibility for the policy, adopted stances and their implementation. Moreover, the democratic method of work and decisionmaking carries greater and more precise personal responsibility because it is not only formal. Only then does every member of the collective body feel intimately responsible because he has in fact participated in the making of decisions, Jovo Ugrcic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, emphasized in his interview to Zagreb VECERNJI LIST.